

damage. Destructive fires also occurred in the Orissa Forests, and 3,200 acres of reserved forest were burnt in the Buxa Division. Here, however, though the solitary and scattered trees suffered much, those growing in clumps were but little injured. Considering that the season was an exceptionally dry one, the measure of success attained is creditable to the Department.

9. *Grazing*.—The revenue derived from grazing dues rose from Rs. 6,619 in 1882-83 to Rs. 6,692 in the year under report, while the number of cattle admitted to the forests increased from 24,405 to 28,276. These latter statistics, however, are only approximate owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the actual number of cattle kept at a grazing-shed. New rules for grazing in the Darjeeling Division are now under preparation, and the whole question, which presents some difficulties, will be considered when they are submitted to Government. The attempts made to introduce a system of stall-feeding have so far proved unsuccessful, and other means must be adopted for meeting the demand of Darjeeling for dairy produce without endangering the continuous supply of timber and firewood. In the other forest divisions no special difficulties arise in connection with grazing. The unexplained increase in the number of cattle resorting to the forests in Palamow is probably due to greater vigilance on the part of the subordinates of the Department. Large herds of cattle belonging to the neighbouring districts of Shahabad and Gya have always sought their grazing-ground in Palamow, and there seems to be no reason to suppose either that they have hitherto avoided the reserved forests, or that the free grazing-grounds open to them have undergone a sudden deterioration.

10. *Natural reproduction of the Forests*.—In the Teesta, Sunderbuns and Chittagong Divisions, no observations have been recorded on the subject of natural reproduction, with the exception of some interesting remarks made by Mr. Chester in 1879-80 on the conditions under which seedlings of *ganhar*, *chopalish* and *jarul* are found to germinate and flourish. Cattle-grazing and the practice of lopping trees for fodder are formidable obstacles to natural reproduction in Darjeeling; but it may be hoped that the new grazing rules will effect some improvement in this respect. In Kurseong and Julpigoree the conditions are more favourable; while in Buxa the seed-crop of 1884 was a poor one, and the heavy undergrowth of dense grass is reported to catch the seeds as they fall and prevent them from reaching the ground. An attempt is being made to clear this undergrowth by driving elephants harnessed to light logs through the areas where the grass is thickest. In Chota Nagpore there are grounds for the expectation that, if fires can be prevented, natural reproduction will go on rapidly in those forests where the trees are mature enough to bear seed. The Conservator quotes some observant notices by Mr. Lillingston, the Divisional Officer of Palamow, of the complete denudation of soil which results from the combined action of forest fires, grazing, and the trampling of cattle. They show clearly the condition to which the country would be brought in the absence of measures such as those which a Forest Department under legal authority can enforce. In illustration of this view, it is important to give at length the comments of Mr. Davis, the Divisional Officer in Orissa, who says:—

The rapid and satisfactory natural growth in the forests of Orissa is all that could be wished for, if only they were not opposed by such enemies as fire, grazing, and heavy fellings.

In all parts of the Angul forests during March may be seen most splendid crops of green sál seedlings, which will compare favourably with any other forest country that I have been over, and if for the first few years they could receive protection from fire and grazing, they would easily fight their way up into fine trees. The country is naturally well drained, and wherever there are one or two large trees it is certain that a fine crop of seedlings will be found around them, provided there are no bamboos near. Except in a few bare spots, where *taila* cultivation has been carried on, natural reproduction alone may be safely relied on in Angul.

In Khorda the natural reproduction is quite as satisfactory, but in many parts it has not been able to keep pace with the unmerciful cutting and treatment the forests have for many years been subject to. The forest and trees here have been well nigh exterminated. If they could receive the rest they require, there can be no doubt that the ground would eventually be recovered; but they have to meet the requirements of a large local population, and are also, to some extent, called on to supply Pooree and Cuttack.

The most perfect growth of sál is to be found in the forests of the Khondmals of Bod, where this tree is met with in all parts growing so close as to give the appearance of a very satisfactory plantation, with the most superb dimensions.

11. *Artificial reproduction of the Forests.*—The following statement represents the results of artificial reproduction during the past year:—

	AREA IN ACRES.			COST IN RUPEES.	
	At the commencement of the year.	Added during the year.	At the close of the year.	Total.	Average per acre.
Regular plantations	1,879½	350½	1,700	1,17,348	68
Other cultural operations	339½	84	809	18,232	23
Total for 1883-84	2,219	329	2,568	1,35,580	53
Total for 1882-83	2,003	434	2,437	1,21,910	51

Owing to certain corrections in area noticed in the report, the area entered at the close of 1882-83 does not correspond with that entered at the commencement of 1883-84. The average cost per acre has risen slightly, while the extension of area planted has been trifling. Fair progress has been made in the cutting of creepers and in experiments with exotic trees. The seedlings reported to be those of *Pinus Australis* have turned out to belong to another species which was sown accidentally in the marked boxes intended for *Pinus Australis*.

12. *Communications and buildings.*—Eighty-eight miles of new road were opened and 409 miles of existing roads repaired at a total cost of Rs. 10,922. Station and rest-houses and quarters for rangers and guards were constructed in all divisions according to local requirements. The expenditure on these useful works came to Rs. 14,183. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the contract for the construction of two houses in the Sunderbuns was mismanaged by the divisional officer. The matter has been specially reported to Government, and the officer in question will be called upon to explain his negligence on his return from leave. The Conservator notices that the important work of inspection suffered much in the Sunderbuns owing to the defects of the steam-launch *Cygnet* which was in dock for nearly four months of the year. Separate proposals should be submitted on this subject. It is understood that the tours of inspection made by the divisional officer of the Sunderbuns never exceed fifteen days, and that the forests cannot be properly looked after unless longer tours are made. The whole matter should now be considered, and a more thorough system of inspection laid down. Now that Khulna has been made the head-quarters, there may be a question whether the forest officer of the Sunderbuns should not live there instead of in Calcutta. A case of defalcation recently reported by the Conservator shows clearly that the Sunderbuns Division has been laxly supervised of late years, and there is reason to fear that there has been a considerable loss of revenue.

13. *Yield of the Forests.*—The following statement shows the yield of the reserved forests during the year in timber and fuel:—

	QUANTITIES REMOVED IN CUBIC FEET.		
	Timber.	Fuel.	Total.
By Government agency	107,691	353,036	460,727
By private agency	5,885,190	13,560,761	19,445,951
Free grants	6,156	...	6,156
Total reserved forests	5,756,035	13,558,769	19,314,804
Total protected and district forests (private agency)	710,723	5,475,487	6,186,210
Grand total of all forests	6,466,758	19,034,256	25,501,014

The outturn of confiscated drifts and waif wood, not shown separately in the foregoing table, has fallen from 51,799 to 1,417 cubic feet in consequence of the Department having discontinued the practice of collecting drift timber on the Teesta river. The suit on the results of which this decision was arrived at was mismanaged by the local officers, and steps will now be taken to re-assert what appear to be the rights of Government in the matter. The decline in the yield of timber from the reserved forests is considerable, amounting to more

than a million cubic feet. It occurred chiefly in the Sunderbuns, where at the same time the quantity of fuel removed by permit-holders rose by 1,134,729 cubic feet. The increase of 198,852 in the quantity of timber removed from the protected and district forests was chiefly in the Sunderbuns and Chittagong, while the large increase (4,211,544) under the head of fuel occurred in Orissa. An important question regarding the management of the Darjeeling forests is discussed in paragraph 257 of the report. The adoption of the compartment system of working will, in the first instance at any rate, limit the supply of timber within easy distance of the station, and may render building operations more expensive; but the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Conservator in thinking that the nearer forests in which excessive cutting has gone on must be given time to recover, and that all the forests of the Division should be managed with a view to permanent rather than temporary requirements. The decrease in the number of trees felled in the Sunderbuns Division is attributed to the stoppage of the system of "nominal permits" under which wood-cutters were allowed to enter the reserves on payment of a small fee, and cut as much timber as they chose. The intention was that the timber cut should be measured at one or other of the revenue stations, and the fixed revenue of one anna per maund paid on it. In practice, however, this is said to have been rarely done. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to estimate the approximate loss of revenue arising from this system; but the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have more information on the subject than is given in the report, in particular when and by whom the system was introduced. The fact that it was discovered only during the past year furnishes further proof of the necessity for making radical changes in the administration of the Sunderbuns Division.

The following kinds of minor forest produce were removed from the forests during the year:—

Articles.	From reserves.	From protected and district forests.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bamboos	44,26,250	1,59,15,559	2,03,41,809
Canes	12,229	40,117	52,346
Grass	1,04,586	27,773	1,32,359
Golpatta	28,34,300	.....	28,34,300
Hental	5,181	86,793	91,974
Shells	1,19,003	33,048	1,52,051
Wax and honey	4,723	2,109	6,832

14. *Financial results.*—The following table compares the financial results of the last two years:—

YEAR.				Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	...	...	...	6,94,334	3,87,813	3,06,521
1882-83	...	...	...	6,93,969	3,82,184	3,11,775
Increase	...	...	...	375	5,629	5,254
Decrease	...	...	...

The receipts have been almost stationary, while the charges have risen, and the surplus has fallen in proportion. No reason is assigned in the report for this sudden cessation in the steady growth of forest revenue during the last ten years, except that the reserved forests in the Sunderbuns have yielded less profit. The increase in the charges is attributed to expenses on account of the Calcutta Exhibition.

Distributed according to the main heads of receipts and charges, the results are as follow:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Departmental operations ...	1,56,595	1,30,207	26,388	.....
Other revenue ...	5,37,739	1,20,644	4,17,095	.....
Formation, protection, and improvement of forests ...	.....	1,36,963	.....	1,36,962
Total ...	6,94,334	3,87,813	.....	3,06,521

The surplus on departmental operations has risen from Rs. 16,794 to Rs. 26,388, or from 10 per cent. on the receipts to 17 per cent. Under the head of "Other revenue" the surplus fell from Rs. 4,29,370 to Rs. 4,17,095.

The financial results derived from the different classes of forests were as follow:—

CLASS OF FORESTS.	Receipts.	Surplus.	Area under Department.	REVENUE PER SQUARE MILE.		
				Gross.	Net.	
					1883-84.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Reserved Forests	8,53,433	2,14,000	4,635	110	46	58
Protected "	30,356	11,804	2,360	17	4	3
Other "	1,01,646	81,117	4,225	23	18	11
Total	6,94,334	3,06,321	11,260	61	27	28

The net revenue per square mile of reserve forest has fallen from Rs. 58 to Rs. 46, and the net revenue per square mile of the entire area from Rs. 28 to Rs. 27. This is due partly to forest extensions in Orissa which have not yet come into working, and partly to decreased demand in the Sunderbuns. Among reserved forests the Sunderbuns shows a surplus of Rs. 2,63,939, giving an average net revenue of Rs. 166 per square mile. Next in order comes Chittagong with a surplus of Rs. 11,318, and Buxa with Rs. 10,103. The other reserves show either a deficit or a surplus of very trifling amount. The protected forests both in the Sunderbuns and Orissa yielded a fair return on the cost of working them, while the district forests of Chittagong show a surplus of Rs. 83,671 against charges amounting to only Rs. 17,875. Including a share of direction charges and certain payments to the Rajah of Hill Tipperah, the net surplus from reserved and district forests in the Chittagong Division amounted to Rs. 91,426, or Rs. 30,877 more than in 1882-83. These results, which are said to be mainly due to more active supervision, are very creditable to the Divisional Officer.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to Mr. Home for his careful administration of the Forest Department during the year. His remarks upon his subordinates will be considered in the Appointment Department. Here it is sufficient to remark that Messrs. Davis, Chester, Manson, and Green are specially commended by the Conservator. The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of acknowledging Mr. Manson's services in connection with the Calcutta Exhibition.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 16th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for 1883-84.

The report is submitted by Mr. Beames, who held the office of Commissioner throughout the year. The district reports were written by gentlemen, the majority of whom had not had long experience of the districts reported on; but Mr. Beames' own intimate acquaintance with his Division supplemented the want of personal knowledge of the subjects discussed on the part of some of his subordinates, and has secured the submission of an excellent review of the year's administration.

2. *Annual Tours*.—The Commissioner gives a succinct, but clear, account of his own tour, and of that of his District and Sub-Divisional Officers. In some instances the time spent in camp fell under the prescribed limit; but the explanations given are generally satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Beames in thinking that, on the whole, "every part of the Division has been travelled over and thoroughly inspected." The Commissioner's own tour was all that could be desired.

3. *Weather and Crops; Public Health*.—The following extract from the Commissioner's report states clearly and concisely the character of the year's rainfall and its effect upon the crops:—

The rains began everywhere rather early, and in June, July, and August there was a copious fall. Thus in Hooghly, out of a total fall of 50·07 during the year, 37·22 fell in those three months alone. Then in September came an almost total cessation of rain, and during the following months there was a very scanty fall all over the Division.

The effect was of course not exactly the same everywhere, though, generally speaking, it may be said that, while the *aus* or early rice crop, of which only a small quantity is grown, escaped in most places, the *aman* or late rice, which is the staple crop of the country, suffered severely. The average outturn is thus estimated in the various districts:—

Hooghly and Howrah	...	...	...	6 annas.
Burdwan	...	...	...	5 "
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	8 "
Bankoora	...	...	...	9 "
Midnapore	...	...	...	9 "

In Hooghly irrigation from the rivers supplied by the Eden Canal and Damoodar was largely resorted to, and in Howrah also there was a large supply of water in numerous creeks and marshes. In Burdwan, however, except in the tract irrigated by the Eden Canal, the water-supply was deficient, and especially in Raneegunge and Cutwa the crop was very poor. In Beerbhoom tanks and rivers were largely resorted to, and in many cases yielded water enough to save the crops over extensive areas.

In Bankoora and Midnapore much aid was derived from the "bandhs" or large reservoirs made by damming up the mouth of a gorge between two shoulders of rising ground, and the October rainfall was not so very scanty in those districts as in the other parts of the Division.

There were considerable stocks of rice and paddy in all the districts, and there is little doubt that these stocks were of great use in staving off actual scarcity. In fact in most places the people are living on them still; and if the present season should be unfavourable, there will be serious distress next cold weather, as the stocks of grain will have been very nearly all consumed. Prospects, however, are fairly good at present, and there is every reason to hope for a good season this year.

In Hooghly, Howrah, and some parts of Burdwan, the large amount of cold-weather crops has prevented the people from feeling distress. The potato and sugarcane crops in Hooghly have been exceedingly good, and the same may be said of minor grains. This has to a great extent compensated for the partial loss of the *aman* crop. In Beerbhoom and Bankoora, on the other hand, the cold-weather crops have not been successful.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that in portions of the Burdwan Division the favourable anticipations entertained by the Commissioner, when his report was written, have not been since verified. The very inadequate rainfall of the last two months has resulted in injury, more or less pronounced, to the rice crop in portions of the Beerbhoom and Burdwan districts, and it has been found necessary to provide the labouring classes of these localities with employment. It is too early yet to form a forecast of the effects of the present monsoon on the

crops of the Province generally, or of this Division in particular; but at the close of the current month, as at the corresponding period last year, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to obtain detailed and accurate information which will be communicated to the public. Meanwhile, this much may be stated, that favourable rains very recently have effected some improvement in the crops in the affected areas in this Division, while they have facilitated winter sowings, and by relieving adjacent districts from the danger of threatened drought, have kept prices down. In the portions of the Burdwan Division which have most suffered, Indian-corn was selling at the beginning of this month at 36 standard seers the rupee, the supply being plentiful. It will be noticed how very inconsistent this fact is with the statements which found currency as to food being then at famine rates in these localities. The whole question of the crops and the condition of the people in the Burdwan Division is receiving the Lieutenant-Governor's careful attention.

The year under report has been a very healthy one in all districts except Midnapore. The Commissioner and his district officers ascribe this to the dryness of the season, the good effects of which were in no way counteracted by any foulness of water in the tanks. Much benefit is stated to have resulted to the villages along the banks of the Kana Nadi and Soraswati channels in the Hooghly district, which were flushed with water from the Damoodar during the year. "Villages," says the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Serampore, "which were almost depopulated from fever during the Burdwan epidemic, and which have hardly ever been far from it since, are now reported to be quite healthy." This is excellent testimony to the advantages of pure drinking-water. The Burdwan epidemic fever is losing its virulence, but the people have emerged from it with enfeebled constitutions. The physical configuration of the Burdwan district does not readily lend itself to inexpensive schemes for improving the supply of drinking-water, while the habits of the people, which make them have recourse to the usual foetid tank for drinking, bathing, and other purposes, is destructive of all health. The action of the Magistrate, therefore, in setting aside tanks for drinking purposes is to be highly commended. Whether or not such action proves beneficial will depend on the people themselves, for it is impossible for the officers of Government to keep a watch on every tank. The Civil Surgeon of Beerbhoom notices a "curious case of propagation of cholera, which may be of interest in connection with the recent scientific enquiries on the subject: A healthy man went to a distant village, and stayed in a house where there had been deaths from cholera two or three days before. He caught the disease, returned home and died. The servant who washed his clothes died next, and numerous deaths followed. The villagers got alarmed and fled to other villages to which they communicated the disease, though in some instances they themselves escaped. In one village, in particular, it was found that those who used the same tank as the refugees were attacked."

The general improvement in the health of the other districts was less noticeable in the case of Midnapore. There was, it is true, less small-pox; but there was an increase of cholera, and fever was more prevalent than in the preceding year. "There are," says Mr. Beames, "indications that the epidemic which passed over Beerbhoom and Bankoora during the last two years, and which now seems to be dying out in those districts, has settled down upon the southern parts of Midnapore, and has given rise to an increased death-rate all along the sea-board thanas from Tumlook to Contai." The appearance of this fever during the year under report in the Balasore district was noticed in the Resolution on the Administration Report of the Orissa Division, and Mr. Beames' remarks now noticed will also be brought to the notice of the Medical Department.

It is very satisfactory to find that vaccination is making much progress in this Division. But little opposition is now shown to vaccination in any district of the Division.

4. *Material condition of the people; Emigration; Prices of food and labour.*—Under this head the Commissioner has the following remarks:—

In spite of the partial failure of the staple crop, no perceptible distress has been noticed in the Hooghly and Howrah districts. Their proximity to the metropolis, with its numerous trades and occupations, renders the people of these districts to a great extent independent of

agriculture. Work is to be had at good wages in the numerous mills and factories, and there is a ready market for produce of all kinds. The material condition of the people in the districts near Calcutta consequently shows signs of steady and marked improvement. In their clothing and ornaments, in furniture and utensils, the people of the present generation are much better off than their predecessors. There is, however, not much thrift among them. Their savings too often go in expensive marriage and other ceremonies, or in loading their women with jewellery, and they do not as a rule take to saving against a rainy day. The general air of prosperity is, however, unmistakable, and the growing difficulty of procuring manual labour at moderate rates is an additional proof that the people are well off.

It is to be feared, however, that this general prosperity is not shared in by the middle and higher classes, who have often a severe struggle for existence. The high prices of the necessities of life, which add to the welfare of the producing class, tell against those who live by their pens and their brains. The number of professions which an educated man can follow in this country is very small, and they are all overstocked. As yet these men struggle against adopting any occupation which would place them in a lower social status than they hold at present, but the pressure of events will ere long force this step upon them, and it will be no more unusual to meet an educated shop-keeper in Bengal than it is in England. The practice of medicine opens up an almost unlimited area of respectable and fairly lucrative employment for the educated classes, and it is gratifying to observe that the number of private medical practitioners trained in the Government colleges is almost everywhere increasing. I am afraid many of them do not make much money as yet, and I am also afraid that some of them start in practice without having acquired sufficient knowledge of medicine. This latter class tends to throw discredit on European medical science, but confidence will be established by degrees; and as the profession becomes more remunerative, it will attract better qualified practitioners.

Burdwan does not enjoy so much prosperity as the suburban districts. Even here, however, it cannot be said that there has been any general distress, and the same may be said of Beerbhoom and Bankoora. In Bankoora, however, and parts of Midnapore, there was a partial exodus of the labouring population, which is an indication of some tightness at home.

There was a considerable increase in emigration from the Division during the year, the numbers having risen from 3,703 in 1882-83 to 6,848 during the year under review. The increase is variously attributed to favourable reports of the tea districts brought by returned emigrants, to the short crops, and to improvement in the class of recruiters now employed. No doubt all three causes combined to swell the numbers, which, however, even at their present total, are small. It is to be remembered also that many of the emigrants registered in this Division are natives of other parts of the country. There is a very large immigration into the Division of labourers for employment in mills, factories, railways, docks and roads.

The price of rice was generally higher last year than in the preceding year; but the average for the Division did not exceed Rs. 2 per maund. Dearer prices might have been expected; and the Commissioner attributes the moderate prices which prevailed to large accumulations of grain-stocks from the excellent harvests of preceding years. The wages of labour also remained unchanged. At the mills in the Howrah district, labourers are said to earn very high wages, which, the Magistrate says, are often squandered in debauchery. The Magistrate seems to think a reduction in the wages desirable—a view in which the mill-owners no doubt concur, but find it difficult to act upon. The remedy, as the Commissioner points out, is not to be supplied by any action on the part of Government.

5. *Manufactures and Mines.*—Last year the Commissioner gave an interesting account of the manufacturing industries of his Division; and properly deeming it unnecessary to go over the same ground again, he now confines himself to noticing fluctuations in the various branches of manufacture during the year. The manufacture of mulberry silk is on the decline, but there was a considerable demand for tussar cloth, a better quality of which is now, it is stated, asked for from Europe. Cotton cloth is woven in most parts of the Division, and the strained relations between France and China, preventing the importation of twist into the latter country, was favourable to the trade in Burdwan. The jute and cotton mill industries continue to increase, though, as statistics of prices and outturn are not available, the profits cannot be ascertained. Generally it may be said that the year under review has not been a favourable one for their working. Indigo has ceased to be reckoned as an important industry in the Division, but it is still carried on in a small way. The lac industry is depressed, the demand in the London market, on which it largely depends, having been dull as in the previous year. Nearly half the

shell-lac factories in Beerbhoom were closed owing, in part, to the short supply of the raw material—stick-lac. Messrs. Burn and Company's potteries continue to flourish; and regarding the iron-works at Kenduah, the Sub-Divisional Officer at Raneegunge writes as follows:—

During the year Government has opened out the iron-works at Kenduah, and has added several articles to its list of manufactured goods. During the year one of the blasting furnaces was started, and pig-iron is now made on the premises. Great complaints are made by the Superintendent, Ritter von Schwarz, that Government departments do not give him support. He mentioned the Telegraph Department among others, which, in spite of his tender at 30 per cent. less, ordered their requirements from England. The iron-works are doing a considerable amount of good, as not only do they encourage the coal companies all round, but also they give employment to 1,200 skilled workmen.

The question of the expansion of the works is under the consideration of the Government.

The Commissioner quotes some interesting statistics of the coal trade, which seem to indicate that the season has been a fair one, though prices have not been high. The remarks regarding the necessity for appointing a Boiler and Mines Inspector are interesting, and will be considered in connection with the proposed legislation for mines now under consideration.

6. *Trade and Commerce.*—The Commissioner treats this subject in the way in which it should be treated in an annual administration report, that is, he confines himself to general observations on the course and fluctuation of trade in the principal articles of commerce. The chief article of export is rice. In Burdwan and Beerbhoom there was slackness in this trade owing to bad crops. But Howrah shewed no falling off, and in Bankoora the rice trade was even brisker than usual. The exports of coal from the Raneegunge subdivision were about a million and a quarter tons against a million tons in the preceding year. There was also some increase in the exports of hides. Turning to imports, salt shows no material variation in Burdwan. Fewer piece-goods were imported into Bankoora, but there was no falling off in Beerbhoom, into which district gunny-bags were also largely imported—a fact which is not explained by the reported character of the harvest.

The following statement shows the traffic of the Midnapore canals for the last three years:—

The total traffic through the canals during the year was 62,45,007 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,15,95,805, against 53,23,327 maunds, worth Rs. 1,93,18,994, of the previous year, and 46,85,613 maunds, worth Rs. 1,09,09,653, in 1881-82. The table below shows the aggregate figures under the head of export and import during the past three years:

				<i>Export.</i>	
YEAR.				Quantity.	Value.
				Mds.	Rs.
1881-82	...	...	...	32,07,089	74,29,904
1882-83	...	...	...	37,17,836	94,99,173
1883-84	...	...	...	44,79,993	1,12,98,874
				<i>Import.</i>	
1881-82	...	...	...	14,78,544	94,79,707
1882-83	...	...	...	16,05,419	98,19,821
1883-84	...	...	...	17,65,014	1,02,96,931

The figures reproduced above indicate a steady increase in the internal trade of this district. The fluctuations have not been noticed by the Collector. As observed last year, the facilities which are being gradually afforded in the shape of improved communications, both by land and water, are developing the resources of the district, and this probably accounts for the satisfactory results.

As usual, more than half the exports fall under the head of rice, both husked and unhusked. The following statement shows the export of rice during the past three years:—

				Quantity.	Value.
YEAR.				Mds.	Rs.
1881-82	...	...	...	20,55,036	20,72,695
1882-83	...	...	...	25,72,938	29,17,952
1883-84	...	...	...	31,13,981	44,27,393

7. *State of public feeling.*—The Lieutenant-Governor will quote *in extenso* the Commissioner's remarks under this head of his report:—

It is hardly necessary to repeat that such public feeling as exists in this, or any other part of India, is confined to the educated classes, who form a very small minority of the population, and that even among them it takes a good deal of stirring up by emissaries from the party of agitation in Calcutta to produce any outward exhibition of sentiment in public matter. I am afraid the emissaries occasionally have a hard time of it, and have to resort to

strange devices to attract attention. During his cold-weather tour, the Collector of Midnapore met one of them, an educated Bengali, who spoke English fluently, but who was wandering about the country, dressed in the yellow robes of a religious mendicant and holding public meetings wherever he could collect an audience. The subjects of his discourses appeared to be the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill and other irritating topics. He is said to have been sent out by Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjee, and told the Collector that he had received promises of support, but no cash. I do not suppose he will do much harm, but I think it as well to bring these proceedings to the notice of Government.

Meetings to express sympathy with the above-mentioned gentleman were held in many towns. They were chiefly attended by pleaders and school-boys. The unbounded license allowed to the press in this country, far exceeding, as it does, that allowed in any other country in the world, seems to have led to an impression in the minds of some people that a newspaper editor is a licensed censor of Government, and is authorized to abuse and bespatter any one he pleases, from the highest to the lowest. It therefore caused genuine surprise when it was discovered that there was some one whom a newspaper editor could not vilify with impunity. Beyond this, however, there was little real sympathy with the editor himself, who was personally unknown to a large majority of the population.

I desire to say as little as possible about the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill. It never aroused any excitement in the minds of the people at large; and now that the matter is settled, the only traces left of the agitation are a slight increase of personal discourtesy towards Europeans on the part of the younger educated natives, and among older men, on both sides, a feeling of regret that so barren a controversy was ever allowed to arise.

As regards the Tenancy Bill, I am not surprised to find that all the Collectors agree in stating that it has as yet made no very great impression even on zemindars. There is a general feeling among this class that the Bill will be so seriously modified before it becomes law that their position is not really threatened in any way, especially as their interests are being actively supported by influential committees in all parts of Bengal and even in England. The ryots, as usual, know nothing about the subject beyond certain vague rumours that something is going to be done for their good by Government.

The above remarks do not apply to the large suburban towns along the river. Their daily contact with Calcutta has made the upper and middle classes as thoroughly alive to all that is going on as the best educated men in the metropolis, and in these places the landed proprietors are all, or nearly all, active members of various associations for the defence of the rights of their order. The feelings of this class are too well known to need further explanation.

With regard to the other great measure of the year, Local Self-Government in its two branches of Municipal and Rural Administration, a great difference is perceptible between different parts of the division. In the backward districts the usual apathetic indifference to this and all other political matters prevails. In the districts where Unions have been formed for the purpose of Rural Boards, and where elections have been held and the details of the scheme have been explained to the people, more interest has been shown; but judging from the reports of local officers, it is only in the Serampore sub-division that any real and genuine appreciation of the measure has been displayed. The people of this sub-division are far more advanced and intelligent than those of other parts of Bengal, and, according to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. Collier, have taken the matter up with something approaching to enthusiasm.

In Municipalities there is some little excitement about the new Municipal Act, but it seems to me, and to others that I have consulted, that in many places a fear of the responsibility which will fall on them is considerably damping the ardour with which many people look forward to the introduction of the new Act. In some places where, a year ago, the cry for complete independence was loudest, there is now a feeling that they will not be able to get on, at least at first, without the Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Officer as Chairman.

No other subjects appear to have attracted public attention in a very marked manner during the year. A noteworthy feature of the times, however, is the increase of societies or associations in the Hooghly, Howrah, and Burdwan districts, whose chief object appears to be to comment on the actions of the local authorities and to get up petitions to Government on various subjects. So long as these associations steer clear of mere agitation for agitation's sake, they deserve encouragement, and may do good by bringing to light abuses which even the most vigilant officers would be unable to detect. Unfortunately, it is often very difficult to distinguish between a serious association of earnest, experienced men of business and mere debating clubs of school-boys, who ape the forms and proceedings of their elders.

There are four newspapers in the Division—the *Sanjivani*, *Education Gazette*, *Shodarani* and *Medini*—all quiet, well-conducted journals, except the last-mentioned, which is described as a “scurrilous little paper published apparently for the sole object of slandering officials. The worst thing about the paper is the fact that it is owned and carried on by a number of educated gentlemen, principally pleaders of the Civil Court, who ought to know better.”

8. *Crime*.—The total number of cognizable cases reported was considerably less than in the preceding year, the decrease being most marked in minor offences against the person, which are no longer cognizable by the police. The Commissioner is disposed to think the change in this respect

beneficial. It has relieved the police of a large amount of petty work which interfered with their more important duties, and it has diminished the temptation the public were exposed to of resorting to the police to gratify malice, or in petty quarrels about land. The convictions on the number of cases enquired into show a percentage of 50·6, and 66·7 per cent. of the persons put on trial were found guilty. These results, though not good, are better than some others the Lieutenant-Governor has had to notice this year. Rioting has been less than in the preceding year, and everywhere, except in Midnapore, dacoity was well kept in check.

There has been no great variations in the number of false complaint, which form about 7 per cent. of all the cases instituted. The result of prosecutions in false complaints has not been on the whole satisfactory—not, the Commissioner thinks, through any fault on the Magistrate's part. Non-cognizable crime shows an increase due principally to the change in the law already noticed, under which hurt has been made a non-cognizable offence. On the whole, the Commissioner is justified in saying that the police have done tolerably well during the year. It is also satisfactory to find that the Chowkidari Act has worked fairly well.

9. *Civil Justice.*—The Commissioner's remarks under this head merit quotation:—

The annexed statements Nos. I, II and III exhibit the statistics in connection with the administration of civil justice in the Division during the past two years. Analysing these statements, it will be seen that the institutions under the three main Divisions were as noted below:—

	1882.	1883.
I.—Suits for money or moveables ...	24,538	25,281
II.—Rent-suits ...	29,791	28,679
III.—Title and other suits ...	7,139	6,458

It results from these figures that there has been a slight increase in litigation under the first head, while the remaining heads exhibit a decrease. The decrease in suits under the rent laws is observable in all the districts except Bankoora and Beerbhoom. It is ascribed to the failure of the crops throughout the country, consequent on the early cessation of the rains which, in the opinion of the Judge of Burdwan, affected these institutions materially, as the landlords, where they are on good terms with their tenants, were not inclined to harass them with litigation in a time of distress. The same reason, however, is adduced by the Collectors of Bankoora and Beerbhoom to account for the increase of rent-suits in their respective districts. The poor harvest of the year made it difficult for the ryots to discharge their obligations, and suits were instituted against them, especially in the Rampore Hât sub-division, where the relations between some of the zemindars and their tenants are strained. It is possible that both the Collectors and the Judge may be right. Oppressive zemindars would institute suits regardless of the condition of their ryots, and in that case there would be an increase of institutions in a year in which the ryots were generally unable to pay punctually, while the reverse would take place with forbearing landlords. If this view is correct, the increase in one place and the decrease in the other afford a measure whereby to judge of the character of the landlords in the respective districts. The apparent decrease in suits regarding title, and increase in those relating to money or moveables, shown against Beerbhoom, is due to an alteration in the method of classifying.

In the value of suits there has been a marked decrease in the figures for the year, being Rs. 19,73,577 against Rs. 45,49,519. The decrease is confined mainly to Burdwan and Hooghly. With respect to Burdwan, the Judge observes that one single suit instituted in the previous year was valued at 14 lakhs, which materially affected the total value of suits in the year of report. The Judge further observes:—"The decrease in value of property litigated for and institutions has not, however, affected the receipts in court-fee stamps. On the contrary, the receipts in the past year were larger than those of the previous year by Rs. 7,853, having reached the sum of Rs. 1,91,163 as against Rs. 1,83,310 in 1882. This fact alone is sufficient to show how enormously the cost of litigation has been increasing every year."

There has been a falling off in recoveries in execution cases in Bankoora, while in Burdwan the result was highly satisfactory. It is said that the execution of decrees has been rendered more expensive and cumbersome by the rules of the High Court which require a search to be made in the Registration Office of the records of twelve years with a view to ascertain whether any immovable property which any judgment-creditor wishes to attach is subject to any, and if so what, encumbrances. The search, if made at all, is generally so superficial as to be of little practical value. Both Messrs. Anderson and Fiddian report that the heavy expenses attendant on execution proceedings press hard on suitors, and the difficulty in the way of recovering money under the decrees of the civil court, and the consequent delay, are matters of general complaint.

10. *Land Revenue.*—There were 13,595 estates in the Division during the year, with a revenue demand of Rs. 81,04,203. There was also an arrear

demand of Rs. 490,211, making a total of Rs. 86,60,414. The percentage of total collections on this demand was 94.9, leaving a balance smaller than that with which the year opened. A large portion of the balance has been since recovered. As the Lieutenant-Governor has just reviewed the Board's Land Revenue Report, it is unnecessary to dwell further on the question here. The Midnapore survey and the ghatwahi survey operations are still in progress, and 905 intricate land registration cases remained to be disposed of in Midnapore. The sale laws are said to have been worked in this division with leniency throughout the year, and the difficulties in connection with the Majnamutha and Jellamutha settlements have now been almost overcome. Large remissions have been made, lenient treatment exhibited towards the ryots, and errors of classification and measurement corrected.

11. *Excise, Stamps, License-tax, Monetary arrangements.*—The total collections on account of excise revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 10,62,328, which is an increase of 7.7 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, and an increase of 20.2 per cent. over the average of the preceding five years. Country spirit and opium contributed more than two-thirds of the increase. The average incidence of the revenue per head of the population was 2 annas and 3 pie, being, as might have been expected, heaviest in Hooghly (3 annas 9 pie) and lightest in Bankoora (1 anna 4 pie). The Commissioner's remarks under this head present, in brief terms, an adequate account of the excise administration of his Division in its various departments. The main results are sufficiently stated. The more detailed review of excise administration will be taken up with the Annual Report of the Board of Revenue on the subject.

The gross collections from sale of stamps (postal and telegraph stamps alone excluded) amounted to Rs. 14,86,560, which was an increase of Rs. 80,279, or 5.7 per cent., on the previous year. Hooghly and Howrah furnished the largest contribution and Beerbhoom the smallest. The increase which took place in the sale of non-judicial stamps is attributed partly to the execution of a larger number of instruments of sale, mortgages and bonds, owing to the depressed condition of the agricultural classes, and partly to the issue of processes for the recovery of public dues. This expansion of the stamp revenue, side by side with a similar expansion of the excise revenue, is not very intelligible, except on the presumption (which is no doubt true) that, while some classes of the people suffered from the unfavourable crops, others remained unaffected. In other words, there was no general pressure.

The gross collections on account of license-tax amounted to Rs. 1,12,877, which was a slight decrease on the preceding year's results. The depression is sufficiently explained by the general depression of trade already noticed. Mr. Beames says that the plan adopted in his Division, of annually revising assessments over a specified area, and thus concentrating supervision, has worked well. No complaints of malpractices were made, and on the whole the administration of the tax was satisfactory. "Direct taxation in India," says Mr. Beames, "is always more or less unpopular; but the dislike of the tax is not so strong as it was before, and the people have apparently become tolerably reconciled to it."

The following statement exhibits the working of the Savings Banks during the year as compared with the two previous years:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	50,054	33,971	44,190	58,304	(b) 1,40,140	47,599
Bachchan	18,309	13,190	14,731	18,332	11,384	11,124
Bankoora	28,141	23,734	11,361	10,222	11,570	22,032
Midnapore	24,662	28,083	23,594	28,426	(b) 10,000	28,335
Howrah	71,090	51,093	75,190	60,009	10,814	58,671
Howrah	11,578	7,151	14,321	9,201	11,380	17,782
Total	1,58,623	1,67,602	1,78,454	1,76,043	3,20,289	1,98,108

(a) Includes the transactions of the Post Office, which were included.

(b) Includes interest and balance of previous year.

There has been a steady decline in the transactions in the Banks established at district treasuries, due to the establishment of the Post-office Savings Banks,

and the Commissioner thinks that the time has now come for amalgamating the two systems. This is a matter which, in the case of other divisions, has attracted the Lieutenant-Governor's attention, and demands fuller enquiry. It seems *prima facie* undesirable that two departments should compete with each other on such a matter, and the attention of the Postal Department will be directed to the subject.

The stock-note system has found no greater favour in this Division than in others. The money-order system, under the control of the postal authorities, is declared a decided success, each year witnessing its further expansion. The issues of currency notes were considerably less in the year under report than in the preceding year, though the receipts did not greatly vary.

No doubt the money-order system has somewhat taken the place of currency notes for remittance purposes, but the Collector of Hooghly says that currency notes extensively circulate, transactions being generally carried on through their medium.

12. *Railways, Roads and Communications.*—The management of the East Indian Railway continues to give satisfaction, and the Commissioner bears testimony to the general sobriety, civility and intelligence of all employes on the line. The railway from Seoraphuli to Turkeessur is making fair progress. Its extensions to Jehanabad and Gurbetta should, the Commissioner thinks, be undertaken in time. It would, in Mr. Beames' opinion, be a remunerative line, and of immense service to the Jehanabad sub-division and to the trading towns in the north of Midnapore. The Commissioner states that Messrs. Hoare, Miller's line of steamers, which ply along the Hooghly, have met with some opposition from the owners of steamers already working over the same ground; but it is expected that the opposition will be overcome by the cheapness, punctuality and excellent management of Messrs. Hoare, Miller's line.

The amount spent on the district roads during the year was about 4½ lakhs of rupees, while about three-quarters of a lakh was spent on village roads. The roads in all districts were kept in good repair except in Hooghly, where the cess is considered inadequate to meet the demands for improved communications which are made. It is evident, however, that more might be done with the money at the disposal of the Road Cess Committee, and this is a point to which the Commissioner will no doubt give his attention. The Commissioner's remarks regarding the unsatisfactory conduct of the District Engineer and his staff have already been noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Public Works Department. No doubt, as Mr. Beames says, the road cess is an inelastic tax, which does not increase in proportion to the need for communications; but a Committee can have slight justification in applying to Government for help if its own resources are misapplied. Midnapore, with its excellent system of roads kept in repair for some 510 miles, and its bridges and bungalows in good order, gives an effective illustration of proper administration.

13. *Education.*—The following statement furnishes statistical details regarding the condition of education in each district of the Burdwan Division:—

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Estimated population.	Number of schools.	Number of students on the rolls.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Number of schools to each thousand of the population.	Number of pupils to each thousand of the population.
Burdwan ...	2,607	1,731,821	1,749	47,724	1.5	1.2	26.7
Bankoora ...	2,321	1,041,752	1,112	29,345	1.9	1.2	24.1
Beerbhoom ...	1,750	741,128	681	17,105	2.5	.8	10.7
Midnapore ...	5,092	2,117,102	4,328	85,015	1.1	1.7	30.7
Howrah ...	1,213	1,111,168	1,713	42,112	.7	1.6	41.6
Howrah ...	473	600,080	797	27,051	.6	1.2	42.3
Total ...	13,453	7,223,954	10,371	248,343	1.3	1.4	31.6

As might have been expected from the anxiety that prevailed on the subject of the crops and the comparative dearness of food, there was a decrease in the number of children attending the primary schools in Burdwan, Bankoora, and Midnapore. In Beerbhoom the decrease was only among the Sonthali children, while in Hooghly there was an increase. There were 125 girls' schools in the Division, attended by 3,372 children, while 6,123 girls read in mixed schools. Female education in Hooghly and Howrah is in advance of the other districts, in which latter, during the year under report, no great progress was made. The Commissioner has some interesting remarks on discipline in

the higher English schools; but as the whole question of discipline in schools and colleges is now under the consideration of Government, no comments on it are needed here.

14. *Committees, Social Institutions.*—The Commissioner speaks generally in terms of praise of the action of the various committees in his division; but he observes (what the Lieutenant-Governor fears is, more or less, generally true of all Committees in these Provinces) that while the members “discuss matters with much intelligence and interest, they do not exhibit so much zeal in out-door work.” It is to be hoped that the new measure of independence which the Local Self-Government legislation will confer on them may engender a spirit of activity and practical usefulness which is now wanting. Mr. Beames also notices the excellent work which is being done by the *Hitakari Sabha* of Uttarpara. Having for its object the education of the poor, the distribution of medicine to the indigent sick, the support of poor widows and orphans, the encouragement of female education, and generally the amelioration of the social, moral and intellectual condition of the people within its sphere, this Society aims at a high ideal, which it is seeking to attain by quiet and unostentatious work. In the objects and practice of this excellent Society, Mr. Rivers Thompson sees much which might with advantage be copied by the more pretentious associations springing up around us, with more of political and less of philanthropical aims.

Conduct of Zemindars.—The Commissioner’s comments under this head are as follow:—

The disputes between zemindars and ryots at Bagcha in Midnapore, reported last year, have, I am happy to say, been peacefully settled in the Civil Courts. There were some disputes at Sildah, in the west of Midnapore, between Messrs. Watson and Company and the patnidar, which threatened at one time to become serious. The difficulty, however, has, for the time at least, ceased, and the Collector does not anticipate any renewal of hostilities. One zemindar in the centre of the district was petitioned against by his ryots, who charged him with extorting illegal cesses. The orders of Government were communicated to this gentleman, who, it is hoped, will amend his conduct in future. Baboo Mohendra Nath Chowdhury of Sarberia and Baboo Chundra Koomar Gooi of Nimtola, in this district, bear a high character for good treatment of their ryots and abstinence from litigation.

In Burdwan the relations between landlords and tenants have been satisfactory. The Maharajah of Burdwan, Baboo Loti Mohun Rai and Chukkun Lal Rai of Chukkdighi, are still conspicuous for the good management of their estates; and Khettra Nath Munshi, the Manager of the Ukhra estate in Rauegunge, deserves special mention for the numerous sanitary improvements he has effected in the villages under his charge.

The conduct of the zemindars in Hooghly does not call for any special remark. There are one or two rather hard men among them, but nothing has occurred during the year to indicate that their relations with their ryots are different from what they have long been. In Beerbhoom the zemindars of the Kampore Ilât sub-division are stated to be somewhat rigorous in their treatment of their tenantry, and there was one riot case in that sub-division. On the whole, however, relations are peaceful.

In Bankoora there was a dispute between Messrs. Gisborne and Company and the zemindar of Ajudhya about indigo cultivation, which led to a serious assault on one of the factory assistants. The case is still pending in the Criminal Court. Some of the zemindars deserve favourable mention. These are Baboo Radha Ballabh Singh, Rai Bahadoor, of Knehiakole, and Baboo Raghunath Panjah of Rajgram, who maintain schools at their own expense and bear a high character in their own neighbourhood; also the zemindars of Mahiara, who maintain a dispensary.

Most of the zemindars of Howrah are absentees, and there is nothing either good or bad to record about them. One of them, Baboo Kedar Nath Koondoo of Mahiari, has received the honour of Rai Bahadoor since the close of the year.

15. *Character of Officers.*—The Commissioner’s remarks on this subject will be considered in the Appointment Department. The Commissioner specially praises Messrs. Wilson, Grimley, and Slack among covenanted officers, and Baboos Bissessur Banerjea and Annada Prosad Ghose among uncovenanted officers.

The Lieutenant-Governor tenders his thanks to Mr. Beames for his general administration of his heavy Division, and for a report which combines completeness and suggestiveness with brevity. Mr. Beames’ report is an excellent pattern of what a General Administration Report ought to be, and as such it will be circulated for information to all other Commissioners in these Provinces.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
PRESIDENCY DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS

Darjeeling, the 18th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual General Report, Presidency Division, for 1883-84.

The Report is submitted by Mr. Smith, who officiated as Commissioner for only portion of the year.

1. *Tours.*—The Commissioner's annual tour was shorter than usual, owing to exceptional circumstances, which may be taken as satisfactorily accounting for its shortness. All the Collectors, except the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, spent on tour the full time required of them. The Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs spent only 47 days on tour, and the Commissioner is inclined to think that the shortness of Mr. Stevens' tour is insufficiently explained. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad had Mr. Stevens' tour been longer; but reviewing the previous discussions on the point, he thinks that 70 days must now be regarded as too much to expect from an officer so largely employed at head-quarters as the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs usually is. In modification of previous orders, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor now desires that, while the tours of other Collectors must extend to three months, that of the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs need not extend to more than two. But the full two months should, for the future, be spent on tour; and it may be possible at times for the Collector to depute one of his subordinate officers for the special inspection of offices and localities which he is unable to visit.

With reference to the manner in which Collectors, while on tour, were employed, the Commissioner writes: "In the course of their tours they visited every place of importance and attended to the points connected with the internal administration of their respective districts. They inspected schools, dispensaries, police stations, excise shops, pounds, registry offices, roads and communications. The license-tax assessments, khas mehals, wards and attached estates (where they exist), chowkidari administration, sanitation, municipalities, the health and condition of the people, the state of the crops, prices of food grain, relations between landlords and tenants, received their attention." All the sub-divisional officers, except those of Bongong and Satkhira, also fulfilled their duties in the above respect. Mr. Smith thinks that the two sub-divisional officers referred to have not satisfactorily explained their failure to comply with the rules, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that they may be warned against a repetition of such inactivity.

The only Joint-Magistrate or Assistant at head-quarters, who did any touring worth the name, was Mr. Ritchie, Joint-Magistrate of Nuddea, who was in camp for 77 days in connection with the experimental measures under the Local Self-Government scheme.

2. *Health of the people. Weather and crops.*—In all the districts of the Division the rainfall was less than in the preceding year, and also more unequal in distribution. The Commissioner omits to make the important comparison of the year's rainfall with the average, but, judging from results, it must have varied from it. In the 24-Pergunnahs the large area under the *aus* crop yielded an average harvest, and the outturn of the *amun* in the embanked portions of the district, and in what was the Baripore sub-division, was also up to the average. Elsewhere the *amun* suffered a failure, more or less pronounced; but taking the district as a whole, it is stated to have been two-thirds of an average harvest. The cold-weather crops yielded an average harvest throughout the district.

In Nuddea the rainfall was not only insufficient, but unfavourably distributed, being scanty in the autumn months, when copious rain is wanted. The consequence was that both *aus* and *amun* suffered greatly, though in differing degrees in each sub-division. A timely fall of rain in December saved the *rubbi*, which gave a fair yield.

In Jessore the rainfall was also unfavourable, and the crops suffered from the absence of the usual fertilizing overflow of the rivers. But on the whole

the *aus* was two-thirds of an average crop. The winter crop seems to have been fair, but no estimate is given of it.

In Khulna and Moorshedabad the outturn was good for such an unfavourable year.

Notwithstanding the bad harvests in several districts, the public health was generally good, and certainly better than in the preceding year. As far as can be judged from the recorded mortuary statistics, there was a decrease in the death-rate in all districts, the decrease being most marked in the case of cholera and fever. It is very satisfactory to find that the decrease of deaths from fever is well marked in the case of Nuddea, which has recently suffered so much from that cause.

3. *Material condition of the people. Prices, Emigration, &c.*—On this subject the following remarks are taken from the Commissioner's report:—

It is generally believed by district and sub-divisional officers that the condition of the people as a whole is improving. This is certainly the case with the cultivators and labourers, for we see them living in a better style than formerly. They are now better housed, better fed, and better clothed: some of them use spirits, shoes, umbrellas, and indulge in other luxuries. These are assuredly indications of increased wealth, but thrift is unfortunately less common than it should be: money got in times of prosperity is too often spent as it is got, and when distress comes Government aid and the mahajan are looked to. The Post-office Savings Banks, established to encourage frugal habits, are little used. This is no doubt partly due to the fact that the interest allowed is small, but is also partly the result of want of the habit of saving among the people. Mr. Tayler of Nuddea describes the condition of the cultivating ryots of his district in the following terms:—"He produces just enough to feed and clothe himself according to his own standard, which certainly is far from being luxurious, and pays the rents and the debts which he has incurred in more unfavourable years. He has scarcely anything in store to meet his wants if a famine and scarcity overtake him: what he might save in a year of exceptionally good harvest goes to pay his debts incurred in a year less propitious than ordinary; and when actual scarcity threatens, he falls completely into the clutches of the mahajan, and becomes involved in a chronic debt from which his only hope of release is by surrendering himself to the tender mercies of his mahajan." Mr. Barrow remarks that the lower classes are evidently living under favourable circumstances, and when their condition is not good it is owing to their own faults. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Bagirhat states that the drinking habits of the people have much increased, and that from his personal observation he knows that the cultivators, when attending the *hats*, make a practice to drink. This is proved, too, by the accounts of the outstills which on *hat* days show a very extensive sale. He also complains of gambling which takes place at the *hats* and fairs.

The middle class, or that portion of the community which is commonly known by the name of *bhedro lok*, is a very numerous one. They chiefly depend upon service, either public or private, and are better dressed and better fed. With the spread of education to classes other than those to which the accomplishments of reading and writing used formerly to be confined, there is growing a very hard competition among the people of the class for service, and many find it difficult to get any employment. The general rise in the price of food-grains has been hard on them during the year. Better harvests and cheaper prices may assist them, but there is no chance of a permanent improvement till they are disposed to give up the peculiar notions of dignity to which they tenaciously cling at present. Mr. Barrow also mentions that his landholders are somewhat suffering. There is a general complaint of indebtedness and insolvency: many have had to sell their estates, having been impoverished by quarrels, law-suits, and want of prudence in the management of their affairs.

The condition of the people on the whole was not so good in the past as in previous years, owing to the partial failure of the late rice crops. This is evidenced by the increase in the number of registrations of bonds and mortgages from 41,296 and 15,298 in 1882-83 to 42,505 and 16,844 respectively in the past year; as also from the increase in the number of suits for money, moveables, and rent from 44,841, and 38,841 to 46,830 and 40,691 in the year under review.

In consequence of changes in jurisdiction effected during the past two years, a fair comparison cannot be instituted between the district figures; but there is no doubt that on the whole there has been an increase in the number of registrations of bonds and mortgages, as well as in suits for money and rent. These facts, as well as the increase in the amount withdrawn from Savings Bank deposits, as shown under the head Monetary transactions, sufficiently indicate that the condition of the people on the whole was not so good in the past year as it was in the years preceding. It was not, however, so bad as was apprehended it would be. The early cessation of the rains and the partial failure of the crops at one time had caused apprehensions of scarcity and distress, if not actual famine; but the rain in December improved the prospects of the winter crops, and the late rice crop gave an eight-anna outturn. The deficiency in crops was made up by the rise in the price of rice, which benefited the cultivators, and the demand for labour for various public works in progress gave sufficient employment to the labouring classes, so that they were able to tide over the expected calamity without much difficulty. The middle class in some places felt a little pinching, but there was nothing like actual distress anywhere in this Division.

The price of rice in the beginning of the year was moderate, but it began to rise when the autumnal rains fell short. The dear markets were not, however, felt severely by the labouring classes, as the price of labour has been gradually increasing in the districts of this Division owing to the increase in the demand for it in connection with rail-roads, commercial enterprise, and other material improvements. In the 24-Pergunnahs the Exhibition was of considerable service to both handicraftsmen and labourers.

The price of labour, both skilled and unskilled, is noted below:—

		Skilled.		Unskilled.	
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
24-Pergunnahs	..	0 8	to 0 10½	0 3½	to 0 5½
Nuddea	..	0 3	" 0 12	0 2	" 0 5
Jessore	..	0 8	"	0 1½	" 0 4
Moorshedabad	..	0 3	" 0 6	0 1	" 0 4
Khulna	..	0 4½	" 0 8	0 3½	" 0 5

As reported in previous years, there is, properly speaking, no emigration from the Presidency Division, emigrants registered there coming from other divisions for labour in the metropolitan districts.

4. *Manufactures, trade, &c.*—In last year's Report it was stated that the mills and factories in the 24-Pergunnahs give employment to over 27,000 persons. This year an addition has been made to the number of factories, and the numbers now employed are given at over 33,000 people. These numbers do not seem to include labourers in small sugar factories and the like, conducted in the native method. In Nuddea and Jessore indigo and sugar, and in Moorshedabad indigo and silk, are the chief articles of manufacture. It seems that the season was not everywhere favourable to the growth of indigo, while the sugar market was dull during the year. Silk in Moorshedabad is said to be a declining industry. In Khulna there are no manufactures deserving mention, while there is nothing in the Report on the subject of the usual handicrafts which merits special notice. On the subject of trade and commerce, the Commissioner's remarks deserve quotation:—

In the 24-Pergunnahs trade is said to continue to flourish. The principal articles of import during the year were piece-goods, stationery, glasswares, porcelain, brass and bellmetal utensils, hardware, iron, coal, lime, timber, kerosine-oil, cocoanut-oil, betelnut, molasses, sugar, spices, salt, tobacco, flour, and ghee; while those of exports were soondry-wood, fish, grass, straw, rice, tobacco, betel, pulses, honey, vegetables, wax, hides, coarse cotton, mats, cutlery, and earthenware. The commodity which is produced on the most extensive scale in this district is rice, and the surplus over and above what is required for local consumption is for the most part brought to Calcutta for sale. There are no very great centres of trade in the interior of the district, nor are there any persons trading on a very extensive scale. Baranagore, Bhangore, Baduria, Goverdanga, Soorjeepore, Rajarhat, Joynagore, Mugrahat, and a few others are the chief places of business where country produce is collected for export, and imported goods are received from Calcutta or elsewhere for distribution. In places like these, piece-goods and other manufactures are brought by petty local traders, and thus find their way to the consumers. The year under report is one which will have a remarkable influence over the commercial history of the district, for it has witnessed the opening of the railway from Dum-Dum to Goverdanga, and also of the Diamond Harbour extension line. It is unfortunate that neither Government nor the Road Cess Committee can provide the money required for roads to feed these railways, and consequently for goods traffic they will be of less value for some time than they should be. Upon the whole, the shortness of the rice crops is said to have had less effect on the trade of the year than might have been expected. The Exhibition in Calcutta has no doubt been of some advantage in this way.

The articles chiefly imported into Nuddea are European piece-goods, stationery, wines and spirits, medicines, iron, salt, coal, spices, ghee, and rice. The following are generally exported from this district:—Indigo and indigo seeds, molasses and coarse date-sugar, country piece-goods, cutlery, brasswares, cattle, pulses, chillies, linseed, &c. In Ranaghat several fairs are held annually, lasting for several days. During these a brisk trade is carried on in various commodities. A large traffic passes through this district, both by railway and by rivers, but the greater part of it consists of goods exported from North and East Bengal, and is carried down to Calcutta. There is a regular steamer service between Calcutta and Santipore, which during the rains is extended to Cutwa in Burdwan. Among the marts of trade in this district the chief are Kumarkhali, Kooshtea, Choodanga, Dowlutgunge, Meherpore, Motihari, Kishnughur, Nuddea, Hanskhali, Santipore, and Ranaghat, all carrying on trade in various articles above-mentioned. Meherpore, Nuddea, and Motihari are specially noted for their brasswares, and Santipore for its piece-goods.

In Jessore the opening of the Bengal Central Railway has roused the activity of the trading public, and especially of the merchants of Bougong, Jadubpore, Jhingergatcha, Kotechandpore, and Jessore Bazar. The principal articles of import in this district are salt

tobacco, European piece-goods, hardware, glassware, and some articles of finery. The sale of European piece-goods is said to be so extensive that there is not a single village in which they are not commonly used by all classes. The chief articles of export are crude and fine sugar, rice, chillies, indigo, and cattle. More than 500 cows are said to be exported to Calcutta every week. The Jobra khal, connecting the Bhoirab with the Chitra, brings commodities from Narail to the railway station at Singha, and it is said that, if a feeder road were constructed, the distance might be reduced to 12 miles only. The matter will be taken up by the Road Cess Committee for consideration. They have not, however, sufficient funds in their hands.

The report of the previous year contained a full description of the circumstances under which the Jessore Loan Office was established. The present capital of the bank is Rs. 99,770, and the amount of deposit at credit of depositors Rs. 1,51,846-5-7½ *gds.* No deposits, though offered, have been taken for the last six months. The dividend declared after the end of the last year 1883-84 was Rs. 7,482-12. Loans have been made to the amount of Rs. 2,07,947-4-12½ *gds.* The net balance at the credit of the fund, excluding interest, is Rs. 26,110-8-5 *gds.*, inclusive of promissory-notes for Rs. 4,500. The demand on account of interest was Rs. 34,458-9-15 *gds.*, and the monthly expenditure on account of permanent establishment Rs. 63. The amount of license-tax paid annually is Rs. 200. The interest allowed to depositors varies from annas 6 to annas 10 only. Four suits were instituted during the year under report for the recovery of money, two of which have been decreed, and the other two are pending in the court. The most remarkable feature in the conduct of the bank is the small expenditure on account of establishment. The Directors, Secretary, and the Examiner of Accounts are all honorary. The Narail Trading Company carried on trade in miscellaneous goods; but as they sustained a heavy loss, they have closed their business.

The heavy failures at Baluchar and Azimgunge, and the diminished volume of water in the Bhagiruthce, have operated very injuriously on the trade of the Moorsshedabad district, and it is doubtful if any improvement can be expected. The navigation was not open for large boats until the middle of July, and had closed by the first week in October, being open only 2½ months.

In Khulna there is no great local trade, excepting the ordinary hâts. There are very few large centres of trade. The produce of the country, the principal items of which are rice, cocoanuts, and betelnuts, is collected by traders and carried off without finding its way into markets. In the Satkhira sub-division *gur*, or unrefined sugar, is a most important article of commerce, which has a large market at Chanduria, where five or six lakhs of maunds are said to be annually sold. Soondry-wood is also cut in the Sunderbuns, and exported to Calcutta and elsewhere for firewood and posts of houses. One main feature of the district is that the whole trade of other districts passes through it, but this has no special bearing on the internal trade of Khulna, because there is no transshipment of goods. The Bengal Central Railway was opened during the year, but as yet has had no influence in diverting the course of trade. It remains to be seen how soon or how late the river traffic, which has certain advantages which weigh much with native traders, will give way to the railway. As yet the latter has failed to obtain any portion of the trade; but whether this is due to inherent advantages possessed by the native carrying trade, or whether it is owing, as alleged by some, to a mistaken policy pursued by the railway of charging too highly, the Collector is unable to say. The Bengal Central Railway is now worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway, and it is stated that the management is not such as to conduce to the fostering of the traffic of a young railway. A desire has been expressed to obtain the self-carrying trade in particular, and the lowering of the traffic is now under consideration. There is also a large export of fish from this district to Calcutta, and it is hoped that the railway will obtain a part of this in time.

5. *Public feeling and the Public Press.*—The Commissioner's remarks on these important subjects merit quotation and publicity:—

The term public feeling in this country has a very limited signification. It is confined chiefly to the upper and educated classes. The mass of the people who form the bulk of the population neither know nor care anything about politics. They are unmoved by anything except what affects them in the practical concerns of their daily life, or touches them in their pockets. The educated classes, however, are becoming more and more ambitious, and have commenced to take a great deal of interest in public questions. The year, which has just expired, was one of great excitement among them. A most painful state of feeling was roused by the Criminal Jurisdiction Amendment Bill. Angry discussions were carried on and led to bitter feeling and estrangement between the races. The natives had expected a triumph over the Europeans, and were greatly disappointed when the modifications with which it was subsequently passed were introduced into the Bill. Since it was passed, the outward feeling of excitement has abated, but it is feared that it will be long before the cordiality between the races is restored.

The imprisonment of Baboo Surendranath Banerjee by the High Court for contempt, happening as it did when the animated discussions on the Ilbert Bill were going on, threw the youthful portion of the educated natives into great excitement. They considered the Baboo a martyr to his unflinching support of the Ilbert Bill. Meetings were held, and addresses of sympathy were poured on him from all parts of the country; memorials were addressed to Government for his release; subscriptions were opened to defray the costs of an appeal to the Privy Council; and black ribbons were worn in his honour at schools. Mr. Stevens says that it was thought that on the day of his release from jail there would be

such a demonstration in his favour as had never been seen before in Calcutta. The Baboo was, on his release, sent home quietly, and the outburst subsided as it had begun.

These agitations threw into the background for a time the question of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which is of vital importance to the country. The discussions regarding the Rent Bill have since been revived, and the controversy has been carried to England, where the advocates of the zemindari interest are condemning it as revolutionary in respect to the rights of property. Mr. Stevens remarks that the prolonged nature of these discussions has, on the one hand, interfered with the speedy realization of rent by zemindars, and, on the other hand, has induced some landlords to do what they can to secure their position against tenant-rights before the Bill can pass. He has heard that the value of the landed property in rural tracts has become affected by the present uncertain condition of things, but to what extent he does not know. It is believed that the agitation regarding the Bill has tended slightly to lessen the estrangement caused by the discussions on the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. Some Europeans who have landed interests in the country have no doubt joined the zemindars in condemning the Bill, while others sympathize with the progressive party among the natives in supporting its main provisions.

The Self-Government scheme and the extension of the elective system have also excited attention. In Nudden the former is said to have interested all classes of the people, including the mass, especially in the Ranaghat sub-division.

The appointment of the Excise Commission for enquiring into the working of the outstill system has also attracted notice, and it is believed that a great change will be effected in the excise administration in the interests of morality.

No complaint has been made regarding the practical working of the Arms Act. Licenses to carry arms are freely granted by Magistrates whenever application is made for them. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Bagirhat alone reports of any dissatisfaction, and the Magistrate thinks that this is probably owing to the provisions for granting five years' licenses to shikaries not having been properly carried out.

The Calcutta International Exhibition attracted a very large number of people from the interior, and there were many among them who had never seen Calcutta, or gone out to any distant place. The Exhibition was a great attraction as a show, and will also, I have no doubt, have important commercial results. As a means of instruction to the large body of natives who visited it, it was no doubt of value, though I fear of less than one would wish. The *purda* was thrown aside for the time, and thousands of native ladies, who had never before been out of doors, flocked to the Exhibition, even on days not specially reserved for them. It is not believed that the effect in this respect is likely to be permanent.

During the last year the press has been unusually active. The excitement caused by the Ilbert Bill, the Local Self-Government and Municipal Bill, and the imprisonment of the Editor of the *Bengalee*, gave birth to a number of periodicals, mostly written in the vernacular: only a few of them have survived the temporary excitement. Of the papers published in English, those which are chiefly read by the natives are the *Statesman*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Hindu Patriot*, *Reis and Raigat*, the *Bengalee*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and the *Mohamedan Observer*. The vernacular papers most read by the people are the *Bangabasi* and *Saujini*. The former is said to have the largest circulation of all native papers, and Mr. Tayler says that in his district it has found its way among the shop-keepers and the others of the lower class who know a little of reading and writing.

I have no doubt that the circulation of the native newspapers is increasing every year with the spread of education. It must be admitted that it is doing much good to the people, though it is not free from abuse and defects. It exercises great influence over the educated and the higher classes, but it is to be regretted that this influence is not always very wholesome. Some of the papers are not moderate in their tone, or thoroughly honest in their expression. The last year, however, being one of exceptional excitement, has been singularly unfavourable to calmness and moderation. The excitement has now cooled down, and the press is showing some improvement in its tone. The following remarks regarding the native press, in which it appears to me that there is much truth, is extracted from the report of Mr. Stevens:—

"The position of the native press must necessarily be peculiar. It must, from the nature of things, be always in opposition. If we found a native paper constantly expatiating on the blessings of English rule, on the unmixed advantages of Western civilization, and on the administrative and private virtues of English officials, I think we should not respect the Editor or his staff the more for it. We should think him a hypocrite, who was playing what he considered to be a paying game, and we should look to see what reward he might obtain. Such a newspaper would neither interest, nor be respected by, native or European readers. We must therefore look to native writers for criticism of Government measures and of Government servants, and it must not be a matter of surprise if we find them advocating native interests, and seeking fields for native ambition. This being so, I think that all we have to expect of the native press is that it shall discharge the duties of an opposition honestly and with moderation; that it shall refrain from malicious personal attacks; that it shall not strain facts or arguments in support of foregone conclusions; that it shall not throw itself open to

be used for purposes of private revenge; and that care shall be taken to ascertain and report the truth. Unhappily we are as yet in some cases far from this state of things. We can only hope that it will by degrees be recognized by the conductors of these newspapers that it is their duty to be cautious, just, and accurate, even though they may be patriotic."

The Lieutenant-Governor has quoted the preceding observations at length, because they to a great extent express his own views on the subjects under consideration. No doubt the last year was one of "exceptional excitement unfavourable to calmness and moderation," and no one could be less desirous than Mr. Rivers Thompson of judging the native press on the evidence which such times afford. Indeed, it must be admitted that the absence of calmness and moderation was not peculiar to the native press last year, and that English journals lost much of the self-restraint and good feeling which is usually their honourable characteristic in dealing with political and social questions in India. But English journalism in Bengal has, with insignificant exceptions, recovered its proper function of temperate criticism; while native journalism as a rule is still disfigured by a spirit of reckless hostility, a ready acceptance of unfounded rumours, and a proneness to impute unworthy motives to Government and its officers. Many utterances of the native press and of the Anglo-Native press, from which the vernacular papers take their tone, were during the year such as to bring the papers containing them within the scope of the criminal law. In three instances applications were made to the Government by native officers to sanction the prosecution of calumnious articles in vernacular papers; but the Lieutenant-Governor has been personally opposed to any action which would put that law in motion, hoping for the time when prejudice and passion would give way to better feelings. Some articles have recently appeared in Anglo-Native journals which counsel moderation, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be indeed glad if he could take them as the precursor of a better tone and temper. The benefit which a free press, acting with justice and independence in the interests of the ruled and the rulers, can do in Bengal is incalculable. Its assistance would be welcomed by the Lieutenant-Governor as an invaluable aid to good government, both in the denunciation of what is wrong, and in helping the people to an appreciation of the efforts of Government to do right. A free press can interpret the rulers to the people and the people to their rulers; and through the medium of the press honestly conducted, the Government can discover the wants of the country much more clearly and usefully than through the medium of official reports. But when it is seen that day after day the Anglo-Native and the Vernacular Press abuses its opportunities and the forbearance of the Government to propagate among a credulous people libels on individual officers, false imputations on the Courts of Justice, and disloyal comments on the Government itself, then it becomes a serious question whether, in the interests of the country and of the mass of readers and their circles of auditors who are thus being misled, toleration may not be pushed too far. If this expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's views has the result of in any way influencing the native press to reconsider what it owes to the Government as well as to the public, then the result will be wholly good in establishing the confidence of Government in the honesty and value of the criticisms of the native press. Mr. Rivers Thompson may say at once, judging from his intercourse with all classes, that, constituted and worked as it is at present, the native press is only an exponent of the views of its conductors, and not of those of the people of the province.

6. *Administrative changes.*—Some important administrative changes occurred either immediately before or during the year under review. The chief were the abolition of the Barripore sub-division, the transfer of Bongong to Jessore, the transfer of 358 estates from the roll of the 24-Pergunnahs to that of Khulna, and the redistribution of certain thanas in the Moorshedabad district. The abolition of the Barripore sub-division was not acceptable to those immediately concerned; but it was unavoidable as part of the larger scheme connected with the establishment of the Khulna district. The transfer of Bongong from Nuddea to Jessore, at first regarded as a calamity by the inhabitants, is now appreciated by them. Indeed, the direct communication of Bongong by railway with Jessore at once facilitated administrative convenience. There have been minor changes which need not be mentioned here.

7. *Civil Justice.*—The following comparative statement exhibits the number and nature of each class of suit instituted during the past two years:—

DISTRICTS.	1882.						1883.					
	For money or movables.		For rent.		For title.		For money or movables.		For rent.		For title.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
24-Pargunnahs	13,696	10,87,928	10,312	6,30,196	2,179	10,34,602	14,813	11,34,696	11,114	5,74,377	2,281	14,89,641
Nuddea	12,680	8,27,718	6,212	3,75,821	651	6,04,914	12,305	7,32,636	5,746	2,92,320	622	1,50,000
Jessore	8,859	4,90,838	12,641	5,94,113	1,477	1,58,229	8,077	5,55,480	12,511	5,19,238	1,482	2,74,599
Mooredabad	6,328	3,70,655	5,030	2,65,078	1,136	19,04,827	5,795	3,80,548	6,221	2,60,880	870	5,14,221
Khulna	3,270	1,92,384	8,037	1,82,293	502	60,811	4,940	3,45,572	6,277	3,47,074	834	1,32,303
Total	44,841	29,77,623	38,641	19,57,501	5,945	39,21,583	40,830	31,59,842	40,091	19,70,911	6,100	25,66,884

The increase of suits for money and for rent is said to be due to the short outturn of the year's crops. Ryots and others found it more difficult than usual to pay their debts, and zemindars and mahajuns had therefore recourse to the law to compel them to pay. The district officers complain of the delays in rent-suits; and the Commissioner justly points to one cause of the delay in the large number of civil court holidays. Mr. Smith thinks that this cause of delay might be removed by assimilating the holidays in the mofussil judicial courts to those allowed to Magistrates and other executive officers. In the Resolution recorded on last year's Report, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed the opinion that civil courts should be closed on fewer days than at present. With fewer holidays, and with a larger judicial staff, as recommended by the High Court in their opinion on the Tenancy Bill, much of the present delay in deciding such suits could be avoided.

8. *General state of crime.*—The total number of cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 15,154, compared with 15,743 in 1882. Out of the number reported, 919 were declared false and 14,235 were declared true. Offences against the person and property numbered 9,940, in connection with which 8,298 persons were arrested, and only 3,371 convicted. The small number of convictions compared with arrests would seem to indicate imperfect enquiry by the police previous to arrest. But, on the other hand, as the number of acquittals were great in cases of minor offences, it is possible that many true cases may have been compounded. The further discussion of the point falls within the scope of the Resolution on the Police Report for the year.

The total number of non-cognizable cases which came to notice during the year was 16,272 against 14,732 in the preceding year. The increase is chiefly noticeable under Class IV, and offences against special and local laws. Processes were issued in 13,807 cases against 18,764 persons, and of these 6,501, or about 45 per cent., were convicted. During the year 40 cases of murder and 16 cases of dacoity occurred, against 37 and 11 cases in 1882.

9. *Excise stamps and license-tax.*—The total excise revenue of the Division, including Calcutta, has risen to Rs. 27,07,403, which is in excess of the revenue of the preceding year by Rs. 81,194. The increase is shown under all exciseable articles, except the opium compounds; but it is greatest under country spirits, which yields nearly half the total revenue. Next comes opium and then ganja. Imported wine during the year under report furnished less than 5 per cent. of the total excise revenue of the Division. The stamp revenue (Rs. 35,96,434) was also in excess of the revenue yielded by the same source in 1882. The excess was most marked in Calcutta, but no special cause is alleged in explanation of it. Except in Calcutta, which of course is exceptionally circumstanced, the incidence of stamp revenue per head of the population is small everywhere, averaging Rs. 17 per hundred inhabitants.

The license-tax assessments during the year rose from Rs. 1,55,990 to Rs. 1,63,090, but remissions and refunds reduced the demand to Rs. 1,32,440. Of this sum all but Rs. 4,000 was collected. The year's operations present no point of particular interest.

10. *Monetary transactions.*—The receipts and disbursements at sub-divisional treasuries were both greater than in the previous year. This

indicates the increasing usefulness of these institutions. The operations of the District Saving Banks show also a slight improvement; but as they are thought to compete with Post-office Savings Banks, Mr. Smith would abolish the district banks, and no doubt there is something to be said for that view. The point will be enquired into specially. The postal money-order system is very popular, and the transactions large. In this division, as elsewhere, the result of the stock-note system has been very disappointing. The objections to the system are thus summed up by Messrs. Veasey and Tayler, Collectors of Moorshedabad and Nuddea:—

Mr. Veasey remarks that the scheme has proved a complete failure for the following reasons:—(a) Stock-notes are not received in satisfaction of Government demands, and, not being a legal tender, can never hope to compete with currency-notes; (b) as an investment, they are open to two objections—they are not easily convertible, and they bear very low interest. No businessman will lock his capital up in paper producing interest much below the market rate, and only to be disposed of readily by accepting a discount; (c) the presentation of the coupons involves trouble and annoyance. In most cases an agent would have to be employed, and his fees would swallow up the major part of the interest due. Mr. Tayler thinks that the scheme is not likely to succeed for the following reasons:—(1) The interest is too low; (2) stock-notes are more unsafe than promissory-notes, because the former do not require any endorsement—mere possession is enough to entitle a man to claim the interest; (3) they cannot be so readily changed for cash as promissory-notes; (4) promissory-notes are often available at discount, while stock-notes must be always purchased at par; (5) some promissory-notes bear higher interest. Mr. Barton also thinks that the scheme will not be a success unless the rate of interest is raised, or the people are allowed to get back their capital whenever they like. They now find it more convenient to invest their capital in the Postal Savings Banks.

A special report on the subject has recently been submitted to the Government of India.

11. *Land revenue. Relations between landlord and tenant.*—The demand was Rs. 51,33,303 from 10,141 estates, the gross demand being slightly greater than in the preceding year. As the year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 1,85,081, the total sum realizable was Rs. 53,18,384; the sum remitted was Rs. 20,246; the sum realized was Rs. 50,52,126, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 2,46,012. As, however, a sum of Rs. 59,827 seems to have been received by transfer receipt, though after the year had closed, the real balance stood at Rs. 1,86,185. The collections were worst in Khulna, where farmers were unable to meet their engagements with punctuality.

The relations between landlord and tenant have been, the Commissioner states, satisfactory during the year. There has been a falling off in the aggregate number of enhancement suits and of notices of relinquishment, and the Collector of Jessore complains of the difficulty zemindars experience in recovering rents. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that there has thus been an improvement in the relations of landlord and tenant in this division. There was room for it.

The Commissioner's report under this head is unnecessarily detailed. The information which he gives, though valuable in itself, has come under review in connection with the Board's Land Revenue Report. For the future, therefore, only the general aspects of the Land Revenue Administration should be noticed in the General Administration Report.

The Commissioner's remarks regarding railways and irrigation will be dealt with in the Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

12. *General state of communications.*—On the general aspect of communications in his Division, the Commissioner has the following remarks:—

The general state of communication in this Division has been considerably improved by the extension of railways, which not only pass through all the districts, but connect the head-quarters of three of them, and all the sub-divisions of the districts of the 24-Pargunnahs and Nuddea, with the exception of Basirhat in the former and Meherpore in the latter. The only districts which have not the immediate advantage of the railway are Nuddea and Moorshedabad, but they are within easy distance. I hope the day is not distant when they will be benefited by the completion of the line above referred to, from Ranaghat through Nuddea and Moorshedabad to Bhugwangola. With the extension of Railways the demand for feeder roads has increased. The two older lines, the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railways, have suitable feeder roads, which are kept up by the District Road Cess Committees, and in some cases by the local municipalities. The two new lines, however, viz. the Diamond Harbour and the Central Bengal Railway, have no feeder roads to connect them with the interior of the districts. It is very necessary that these roads should be constructed, but the state of the district road cess

funds is not such as to enable the Committees to undertake either the construction of new feeder roads, or the metalling of some of the existing unmetalled roads so as to render them efficient feeders. Even if Government were to undertake the work, it would scarcely be possible for the Road Cess Committees to keep them in repair, unless fresh sources of income be made over to them. Carefully selected proposals for feeder roads to meet the two new lines of railway in the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore have been submitted to Government, but the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his inability to devote funds for the works, owing to necessity in the past and current years of restricting the allotments for Provincial Public Works. It is not, however, good policy to make the expensive railways and leave unmade cheap roads by which the traffic is to find its way to the railways, and the sooner the roads are taken in hand the better. The feeders are necessary both for the development of the country and to make the money that has been spent on the railways yield a good return.

No doubt it is highly desirable that feeder roads should be established by which traffic may find its way to railways, and local funds are frequently inadequate to the requirements in the way of communications which the metropolitan districts require. The question is a difficult one; and it may perhaps be admitted that in the Presidency Division the conditions are different from those prevailing in more remote districts, where the construction and maintenance of all necessary roads from local funds has been found generally practicable. Still much can be done by good administration and careful adaptation of means to ends. When the finances are in a more flourishing condition than they now are, the Government will be prepared to consider applications for grants-in-aid of local resources. As to the details noticed by the Commissioner, the only point of importance is the state of disrepair into which the Bongong roads have been permitted to fall. This is a point to which the Collector of Jessore should direct his attention.

13. *Road Cess and other Committees.*—The members of the Road Cess, Education and Municipal Committees are said to take an intelligent interest in the management of their affairs, and to be punctual in attendance. Under the scheme for Local Self-Government, their powers will be extended, and with extended responsibility we may expect an increase of interest in the work to be done. The remaining information which the Commissioner gives in connection with cattle-pounds, dispensaries, zemindari dak, &c., present no special features of interest.

14. *Education.*—The following table shows roughly the educational position of each district with reference to children attending school:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1884.	Upper stage.	Middle stage.	Upper primary stage.	LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.	
					Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.
24-Pergunnahs	64,378	1,029	3,172	5,840	29,704	17,675
Nuddea	25,657	483	1,321	2,506	15,438	5,385
Jessore	34,136	293	1,065	3,041	19,915	9,879
Khulna	25,445	108	774	3,108	11,801	11,594
Moorshedabad	16,305	207	888	1,306	6,917	6,834
Total	166,516	2,119	7,110	14,661	83,855	51,337

The 24-Pergunnahs occupies the first place, not only in respect of the number under instruction, but also in respect of the number that have attained the upper and middle stage. Jessore comes next in regard to the number of pupils, but occupies the third place in respect of progress; and Nuddea is second. Khulna and Moorshedabad are pretty nearly on a par as regards pupils in the middle stage, but Moorshedabad is far ahead as regards the number in the upper stage. The fact is there are two Government high schools in Moorshedabad, while there are none in Khulna.

The number of girls' schools rose in the year under review from 243 to 303, and their pupils from 5,706 to 7,048. There were besides 3,168 girls in boys' schools, against 3,088 in the preceding year. Therefore the total number of girls attending schools under inspection was 10,216. These figures do not include the children served by the zenana agencies, which have their headquarters in Calcutta, and are served from the Calcutta grant. On the whole, the educational position of the Division is satisfactory.

15. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to perceive that none of the zemindars, whose conduct last year came under unfavourable comment, are similarly mentioned in the report now under review. On the contrary,

zemindars, who were last year described as turbulent and unsympathetic, are now more favourably spoken of. It is a pleasure to the Lieutenant-Governor to be freed from the necessity of giving publicity to the unfavourable comments of local officers. He would be still better pleased if he were in a position to acknowledge more largely praise bestowed on zemindars for liberal conduct and good management. Now, as on previous occasions, such an acknowledgment is due to Maharajah Narendra Krishna and Baboo Doorga Churn Laha, C.I.E.

16. *Character of Officers.*—The Commissioner's remarks on this subject will be considered in the Appointment Department. It may be added that, among covenanted officers, Messrs. Stevens, Paul, and K. G. Gupta, and among uncovenanted officers Baboos Durgagati Banerjea, Rai Ram Sanker Sen Bahadoor, Hem Chunder Kerr, and Ram Churn Bose are most highly spoken of.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF
THE RAJSHAHYE DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 20th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual Administration Report of the Rajshahye Division for 1883-84.

The Report is submitted by Lord Ulick Browne, who was in charge of the Division throughout the year.

2. *Annual Tours.*—The time spent on tour by the Commissioner and all the district officers, except Mr. Newbery, was sufficient, and turned to good account. Mr. Newbery remained on tour only 65 days, having been, he states, incapacitated by fever from prosecuting his tour any longer. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad had fuller information been furnished regarding Mr. Newbery's tour, the date on which it began, and when it ended. When an officer fails to comply with the orders of Government, he is bound to explain his failure fully. From the remarks made by the Commissioner, it is not apparent that the Collector of Rungpore made the best of his opportunities during the short time spent by him on tour.

3. In the Resolution recorded last year, the Lieutenant-Governor took occasion to remark on the insufficient manner in which Joint-Magistrates were enabled to go on tour. During the year under review there has been some improvement; but still more might be done. An effort should be made to enable the Joint-Magistrate to spend at least a month on tour. It is not necessary that this tour should be all in the cold weather, though, of course, touring in that season of the year is more instructive, as a rule, than a hasty visit at the time when touring is difficult. The Sub-divisional Officers have all spent the prescribed time on tour, except the Sub-divisional Officer of Alipur, who suffered badly from fever. Mr. Cosserat's explanation satisfies the Lieutenant-Governor that he did his best; but by following the Commissioner's advice, and, while leaving his camp standing, taking trips to head-quarters for urgent business, he will in future probably be able to do more in the way of inspection than he did last year.

4. *Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall was below the average in all districts except Julpigoree: hence, the year was not one of agricultural prosperity. In Julpigoree and Darjeeling there was not much to complain of. In portions of the Dinagepore and Rungpore districts the crops suffered severely, while in other portions the crop was an average one. Possibly all over the Dinagepore district the rice crop was between half and three-quarters of an average crop, while in Rungpore the outturn was better. The large exportation of rice which, under such circumstances, took place from Dinagepore, showed that the resources of the district were great. In Rajshahye the rice crops are said to have been very poor, and in the tract called the "Burind" some anxiety was entertained as to the condition of the people. The outturn of the *rubbi* was, however, an average, and jute and sugarcane were not far under the average. In the end, the district pulled through without any assistance. In Pubna the drought affected the *amun* crop, which fell under the average; but the *aus*, jute, and *rubbi* crops were good average ones. In Bogra it is stated the "*amun*" turned out an almost total failure over a large part of the district, but sugarcane and mustard yielded very good outturns." Distress was apprehended in portions of the district, and certain precautionary measures were accordingly taken. Anticipations, however, were fortunately not verified by the result, from which it may be inferred that the accounts of crop failure were possibly exaggerated, or that the people were in a better condition than had been believed. There may have been some exaggeration as to the extent of crop-failure, and some misconception as to the condition of the people, but it cannot be denied that the year was a hard one for large classes of the people.

5. *Public health; Material condition of the People; Emigration; Prices of food and labour.*—The mortuary statistics show a larger percentage of deaths in

all districts, except Bogra, during the year. Reliance is not, however, to be placed on the figures, and in the case of Dinagepore, both the Collector and the Civil Surgeon think the year was healthier than the preceding one. In Rajshahye, fever prevailed extensively, owing, it is said, to the deficiency of good drinking-water, and the same cause is assigned for the increased mortality in Pubna. In Bogra, the general health of the people is said to have been better, and in Rungpore worse than in the preceding year. In Julpigoree there was a bad outbreak of cholera, which affected some portions of the Darjeeling district also. On the whole, while the year cannot be regarded for this Division as one of special unhealthiness, it was not a healthy year. It is to be feared that the deficient rainfall of the current year may be inadequate to flush all the rivers and tanks, and that the supply of drinking-water, with which the prevalence or absence of fever is so intimately connected, may again prove deficient. District officers should attend to this during their ensuing cold-weather tours, and do what they can to induce the people to help themselves by setting aside tanks for drinking purposes.

In spite of the partial failure of the crops in Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Pubna, the material condition of the people of these districts was fairly good. In the parts affected by drought, there was some pinching, which the Collector of Pubna thinks may continue some time longer; but generally speaking there has been no loss of comfort where there has been no advance. Labourers were scarce, and there was no interruption in the ordinary course of life. The section of the community most affected by the scantiness of the crops seem to have been the zemindars, who found a difficulty in realizing their rents from ryots, who held over their stocks until apprehension of scarcity had passed away. In Rajshahye and Bogra the condition of the people was much less satisfactory, and here no doubt there was considerable pressure during the latter half of the year. In Darjeeling and Julpigoree the people were on the whole well off, though exception should perhaps be made in the case of certain classes in the Dooars, whose condition will receive attention. Owing to the deficient harvests, the prices of food in all the districts were higher than in the preceding year, but they never approached anything like scarcity rates. The dear prices, too, seem to have had but slight effect on the wages of labour, no doubt owing to the transient character of the pressure. Where people ridiculed the idea of going to the railway works for employment, but wished it to be brought to their doors, it cannot be said that the pressure was great. In parts of Bogra, however, the supply of labour increased so much that wages fell. This result, too, was only temporary. With improved prospects, normal conditions were re-established. There was no emigration to speak of from the Division, but immigration of labourers from the western districts took place, though to a less extent than usual, owing to the partial failure of the crops and the scarcity of agricultural labour. This influx of labourers is temporary, the immigrants returning to their own districts at the beginning of the hot weather or rains. An attempt is to be made to settle some 2,000 families,

who appear willing to remain, on the Wards' estates in the Dinagepore district. A large concourse of people, estimated at 100,000, attended the Nekmurd fair at which good order and successful sanitary measures were preserved. The figures in the margin, furnished by the district officer, give the usual information regarding this fair. Miscellaneous articles, to the value of Rs. 1,37,258, are also said

DESCRIPTION OF ANIMALS SOLD.	Number sold.		Total prices realized.		Average prices per head.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Elephants	147	150	1,47,000	1,50,000	1,000	1,000
Camels	287	112	9,350	5,000	30	40
Oxen and cows	8,950	18,000	1,71,300	3,57,000	19	20
Buffaloes	605	340	7,250	5,400	12	16
Horses	3	5	300	500	100	100
Ponies (superior)	20	17	1,450	800	50	50
Ponies (small)	1,184	1,117	29,900	22,140	25	21
Sheep	623	572	4,525	7,440	10	20

to have been sold, but all the figures seem to be no more than guess work.

6. *Manufactures and Trade.*—The remarks which the Lieutenant-Governor has made on this section of the Patna divisional report apply also to that under review. The information supplied by Lord Ulick Browne, though valuable and interesting in itself, is much too detailed for such a report as this; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that it may be found possible in future reports to make it more comprehensive. As reported in previous years, the great industry

of the people of the Rajshahye Division is agriculture, and manufactures are few. The most important are jute, cotton cloth, tea, molasses, indigo, and silk. Indigo and silk seem declining industries. A large quantity of jute and cotton cloth is made both for home use and for export. It is interesting to learn that, notwithstanding the competition of English piece-goods, a revival has taken place in the cotton cloth manufactures of Pubna. The Pubna *dhuties* are much valued, fetching as much as Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per pair, and find a ready market in other districts. Molasses is largely made in, and exported from, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Rajshahye. The following table compares the extent and results of tea manufacture during 1883 with the results of the two preceding years:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of gardens.			AREA UNDER CULTIVATION IN ACRES.									Gross yield in pounds.			Average yield per acre from mature plants.		
				Mature plants.			Immature plants.											
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.			
Jalpigore ...	83	90	83	3,932	4,670	5,091	3,071	3,509	3,129	1,027,117	1,905,801	1,963,124	278	309	325			
Darjeeling ...	154	165	169	25,100	25,716	26,892	5,410	5,554	6,325	6,596,446	8,080,293	7,623,825	263	308	228			
Total ...	237	255	252	29,032	31,386	31,983	8,481	9,063	9,454	7,623,563	9,986,094	9,586,949	341	316	290			

Besides the preceding important manufactures, there are the usual handicrafts, regarding which, however, no special information is given in the report under review. The report reproduces figures and statements from the district reports, which purport to show the principal articles of export, and to some extent the value of imports into each district during the year. The statements are very defective, and it is impossible to say how far the figures are correct, or how far they furnish an indication of the comparative prosperity of each district. The Commissioner has apparently not seen his way to turning these statements to any account, and the reproduction in his report of such an unverified mass of figures scarcely serves any useful purpose. From this section of Lord Ulick Browne's report the Lieutenant-Governor can form no idea as to the extent of the trade of the division during the year. All he can gather from a comparison of this with previous reports is that the staples of trade did not vary from preceding years. But the repetition year after year that certain districts export certain commodities and import others conveys no valuable information. What the Government wants to know, and what it trusts in the future to receive, is not a record of undigested statistics with the disconnected comments of district officers upon them, but the Commissioner's own appreciation of the volume of trade, its ebb and flow, under main heads for his division.

7. *State of Public Feeling.*—The Commissioner quotes at length from the reports of his district officers on this subject. The gist of what they say is that, except among the few educated people, there is nothing like public opinion. There was no enthusiasm for local self-government. The Tenancy Bill excites some interest among zemindars; the ryots only know that something is being done, and only hope that what Government is doing will prove for their benefit. The topics which excited most interest were the condition of the crops and the Calcutta Exhibition. The latter did really seem to make an impression on the better classes; but the impression did not extend to the mass of the people or to the artisans, whom it was particularly desired to interest and attract. Possibly, if the Exhibition had lasted longer, the effect produced would have been wider. On the whole, the following is Lord Ulick Browne's summing up on this question:—

As I have on former occasions remarked, there is no such thing as public opinion among the mass of the people, who care nothing for what is outside of such village questions as good or bad crops, marriages, and so forth.

As regards other classes, I concur in much of what is said by the district officers. There was a flash in the pan about local self-government among the educated Baboos, but no other class desired or desired it. The Baboos, who take their opinion from the native newspapers, were in favour of the Ilbert Bill, but that is all over now. The zemindars are naturally anxious about the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and their general feeling towards Government has, I think, been affected by it. They think, above all, that it is quite uncalled for, and therefore unjustifiable. I believe there is no general feeling about the license-tax.

There was a satisfactory excitement at the Exhibition, and it is to be regretted that it did not extend to well-to-do jotedars and such like.

It is satisfactory to note the general opinion that, though not much concerned with outside politics, the mass of the people are law-abiding and loyal.

8. There are two weekly vernacular papers and one English—the *Hindu Ranjika* and the *Dik Prokash* and the *Darjeeling News*—published in the division. The Scotch Mission also distribute a monthly sheet. The Commissioner says that the tone of all these newspapers is respectable: they seem to have little influence or circulation, the reading public preferring the more stimulating publications of the Calcutta vernacular and Anglo-Native press.

9. *Police and Crime*.—The following statement shows the condition of the division as regards police and crime during the year under review:—

DISTRICTS.	CASES REPORTED.		PERCENTAGES OF FALSE CASES.		TRUE CASES.		True crime to population in 1883.	Number of persons tried in 1883.	Number of persons convicted in 1883.	Percentage of true cases convicted exclusive of cases not inquired into in 1883.	Percentage of persons convicted in 1883.	REMARKS.
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dinapore ...	1,865	2,240	6.5	6.1	1,748	2,039	1 case to 743	1,839	1,047	56.9	57.2	
Rajshahye ...	2,217	2,032	8.3	5.6	2,190	1,918	1	87	1,728	97.4	56.3	
Punna ...	1,632	1,360	19.6	11.5	1,378	1,210	1	1,094	1,045	95.5	49.3	
Bogra ...	1,304	1,300	3.3	4.8	1,185	1,243	1	890	1,048	86.5	57.8	
Rungpore ...	1,891	1,093	12.4	7.3	1,635	1,060	1	1,337	1,434	78.8	53.5	
Julpigoree ...	836	1,102	5.3	8.3	895	1,043	1	657	1,157	79.7	61.1	
Darjeeling ...	2,020	2,045	1.5	1.7	1,995	2,019	1	70	1,908	1,675	87.8	
Total ...	11,681	11,786	6.5	5.1	10,914	11,040	1	700	11,194	6,866	61.1	

The results show a trifling increase of true crime; but, on the whole, the condition of the division regarding crime remained stationary. Non-cognizable crime increased from 7,729 to 8,804. The Commissioner does not notice this increase, but, as in the case of other divisions, it was no doubt due to the change in the law, whereby petty offences against the person are no longer cognizable by the police. The Commissioner, commenting on the criminal administration of his division during the year, observes that "the conduct and working of the police has been average, and there is nothing special to remark on." In this observation the Lieutenant-Governor concurs.

10. *Civil Justice*.—The following statement shows the character and extent of the civil litigation during the year:—

DISTRICTS.	SUITS FOR MONEY AND MOVEABLE PROPERTY.				SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.				TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.			
	Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Dinapore ...	8,396	5,153	4,94,021	3,26,430	3,696	3,907	1,61,919	1,66,501	948	130	66,403	80,354
Rajshahye ...	2,706	2,674	3,45,847	2,74,616	1,366	1,074	1,30,356	1,07,210	160	207	2,40,230	1,99,341
Punna ...	4,471	4,499	4,13,817	4,25,583	1,789	1,064	1,38,973	1,47,347	605	644	5,94,709	1,72,390
Bogra ...	3,051	2,515	1,44,630	1,08,690	913	860	85,994	66,129	131	107	17,887	11,013
Rungpore ...	6,720	5,139	6,35,313	8,42,394	4,935	4,975	1,04,191	2,03,667	504	781	1,84,466	2,94,789
Julpigoree ...	1,413	1,867	1,56,632	1,89,943	3,026	1,469	1,69,123	1,68,124	163	94	51,745	22,037
Darjeeling ...	1,857	1,671	1,40,656	1,65,899	35	43	...	...	9	6	4,201	24,813
Total ...	23,629	16,934	23,67,403	24,13,293	14,667	12,119	8,36,524	9,47,707	2,331	1,917	11,96,707	14,04,896
Increase ...	...	1,909	...	25,798	...	452	...	1,01,183	...	...	...	2,68,296
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

• Rent-suits are tried by revenue officers in this district.

On these statistics the Commissioner makes the following remarks:—

The increase in the number and value of rent-suits in Dinapore is attributed to the partial failure of crops, owing to which the ryots were unable to pay their dues. The decrease in the number of suits for money and moveable property and title and other suits is trifling, though the decrease in their value is great. This is owing to the fact that certain suits of higher value were instituted in 1882-83. The decrease in the number and value of suits for money and moveable property in Rajshahye is small. The increase in the number of rent-suits is accounted for by the fact that Messrs. Robert Watson & Co. instituted 500 rent-suits against their Meeroha Dears tenants, and that in their value is said

to be chiefly due to the large number of suits instituted by zemindars against their putnidars and intermediate tenants, who failed to pay rents in 1882. The marked increase in the value of title and other suits is due to the institution of one suit for Rs. 7,28,988. The increase in the suits for money and moveables in Pubna is casual, and calls for no remark. The increase in the suits under the rent law is partly due to disputes arising between ryots and zemindars who purchased lands forming the estate of Azim Chowdry, and to a certain extent to the partial failure of crops, as in Dinagore and Rajshahye. Title and other suits show a small decrease in number, but a marked fall in value which is due to the fact that heavy suits were instituted in 1882 relating to Azim Chowdry's property. The District Officer of Bogra has been "unable to furnish any remarks on the subject of the civil litigation of this district, as neither the Judge nor the Munsif has furnished" him "with any on the subject." The figures for 1882 against Rungpore, relating to suits for money and moveable property and title and other suits now furnished by the District Officer, are correct.

11. *Land Revenue; Relations of Landlord and Tenants.*—The total land revenue demand of the Division for the year was Rs. 51,00,894 from 5,437 estates. The total collections amounted to Rs. 49,26,191, and Rs. 20,399 were remitted. The collections were, therefore, 96½ per cent. on the demand, while a balance of about 1½ lakhs of rupees remained outstanding at the year's close. The balances are heaviest in Bogra and Julpigoree from ryots on Government estates who have not been pressed for payment. The road and public works cess collections show an improvement on last year. On the whole, the public demands have been satisfactorily recovered, while leniency seems to have been shown where necessary. The land registration work has been virtually completed in this Division. The number of sales for arrears of revenue and of certificates issued for recovery of public demands shows a considerable and satisfactory decrease. The Commissioner's remarks regarding the relations between landlord and tenant are quoted *in extenso*:—

There is nothing particular to note under this head as regards any of the districts of the Division except Pubna. The relations between landlords and tenants in other districts were satisfactory on the whole, there being no serious quarrels between them. I take the following from Mr. Farrer's report, who had long experience of the Serajunge sub-division:—

"In the relations that subsist between zemindars and their ryots in this sub-division, there is, as I have always reported, very considerable tension. On the one hand the zemindars as a class have little or no consideration for the welfare of their tenantry. Their object is to realize all they can, and to their demands must be added those of their *amlah*, who, being underpaid by their employers, are obliged to eke out a living by extorting all they can from the ryots. On the part of both zemindars and their servants there is an extraordinary want of both statistical and practical knowledge in all matters relating to agriculture and the management of land. Few of them can give any information as regard the actual outturn of one beegha of land, or as regards the quantity of seed that should be sown, and fewer still have any knowledge as to how the land should be prepared, or what circumstances are favourable for sowing any particular crop. As regards the cost of production, they are equally ignorant. This ignorance on the part of the zemindars and their servants is, I believe, to some extent the cause of the great want of sympathy between them and the ryots, for a want of sympathy there undoubtedly is. In many cases this becomes further developed into real antipathy, and dissensions then ensue. The peasantry are quite intelligent and observant enough to know that the zemindars are wanting in sympathy with their struggles, and they are thus led in many cases to combine together when harassed for the purpose of protecting their interests."

I have nothing to record on the subject on this occasion.

12. *Excise; License Tax; Stamps; Monetary Arrangements.*—The total amount of excise revenue, excluding the cost price of opium, was Rs. 6,46,325, against Rs. 6,04,211 in the preceding year. "There has been," the Commissioner says, "increase in Pubna, Bogra, Rungpore, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling, and decrease in Dinagore and Rajshahye, giving a net increase of Rs. 42,114. This increase was chiefly due to enhanced receipts from licenses under the auction system. The causes of the large increase in Darjeeling are the same as last year, namely, the opening up of the district by the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, the consequent increase in the number of residents and visitors, the general prosperity of the people of the district, and the checking of illicit distillation and importation of spirits. The decrease in Dinagore was almost entirely under the head of ganja, and was due to diminished receipts from both license fees and duty; and in Rajshahye under country spirits and ganja, attributable to short crops affecting the circumstances of the lower classes, who are the principal consumers."

The incidence of the excise revenue in the division is 1 anna 3½ pie per head of the population.

13. The license tax was assessed on 9,356 persons against 8,685 persons in the preceding year, the amount assessed being Rs. 1,53,540 against Rs. 1,48,785 in the preceding year. The collections in the year under review were Rs. 1,51,810, the cost of collection, assessment, &c., being Rs. 10,202. These figures indicate that, whatever classes suffered from the partial failure of the crops, the trading classes flourished. The fluctuations in the stamp revenue in the year under report were not noteworthy. The total revenue was Rs. 10,49,773 against Rs. 10,31,544 in the preceding year.

The receipts and issues of currency notes decreased in Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Julpigore, and increased in Pubna, Bogra and Darjeeling. On the whole there has been a falling off, which is ascribed to exceptional causes, and in the case of Dinagepore to the competition of local capitalists who pay in cash with Calcutta mahajuns who buy rice and pay in currency notes. The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied with the explanation. Possibly the money-order statistics might furnish a clue to the decrease, but the Report does not give such statistics. Here, as elsewhere, the stock-note system is unpopular, and the district Savings Banks show a slight decline in the number of depositors and amount deposited.

14. *Railways: Communications.*—The following remarks are extracted from the Commissioner's report:—

The Collector of Dinagepore writes:—

"The Northern Bengal State Railway continues to serve a great need to the district in opening out its resources, and the construction of the several feeder-roads, both by the Road Cess Committee and the Public Works Department, has added greatly to the development of the traffic of the line. The strong competition which the line is yet suffering from the traffic by the river Atrai, which is still extensively used by the traders as a cheap mode of transit for their goods has retarded its development to a great extent; but when the system of feeder-roads from the Atrai to the Northern Bengal State Railway shall have been completed, it is very much hoped that all the traffic will find its way to the railway. The Behar-Assam Railway, now under construction, promises a great future for the district after its completion. The traffic in rice that goes down the Purnabhaba en route to the North-Western Provinces, it is expected, will be diverted to this line of railway, and the want under which this district suffers for the supply of such food-grains from the North-Western Provinces, as wheat, grain, and pulses of all sorts, will be removed with the opening of this line. The Northern Bengal State Railway and the Behar-Assam Railway, when finished, will open out a very rich part of the district where jute is very extensively grown and gunny largely manufactured." The statistics of the principal commodities carried by the Northern Bengal State Railway and the Kawnesh and Dharla Tramway have already been given under the head of "Trade and Commerce."

The total receipts of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway rose from Rs. 3,76,845 in 1882-83 to Rs. 4,04,900 in 1883-84. The Deputy Commissioner reports that trifling railway accidents are of frequent occurrence. Axles break, petty collisions with carts and cattle occur, and the brake fails to act. There have, however, been no serious accidents. The only fatal cases were due to the persons injured having been drunk.

The information given regarding district roads is on the whole satisfactory. The Committees seem to have utilized to the best advantage the funds at their disposal. In Dinagepore and Rungpore the roads are said to be in fair order. The road from Beaulah to Nattore was cared for, and the road from Pubna to Sara is approaching completion. In Bogra and Serajgunge the establishment of good roads is a difficulty owing to the largeness of the outlay that is required to make and bridge roads in such low-lying tracts, but owing to the good water communication people suffer less inconvenience from bad roads in the rains than in the dry weather. The silting up of the stream connecting Serajgunge with the Jamoona is a serious matter, and a scheme for its improvement is under consideration.

15. *Education.*—The number of schools of all classes in the Division is stated to be 3,788, and of pupils attending them 96,773. This is an increase of 1,031 schools and 20,217 pupils over the preceding year. The increase is chiefly in primary education, and is more marked in the Pubna district than elsewhere. Indeed, so marked is it in Pubna, where 606 day and 235 night primary schools attended by 20,668 pupils are shown in 1883 against 273 schools with 8,082 pupils in the preceding year, that the Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad had some explanation been given of such a remarkable advance. As it is, the figures must be regarded as doubtful. There were 4,087 girls at school during the year against 1,937 in the preceding year, and

this, too, is a very sudden and large advance. The figures in this section of the Commissioner's Report will be brought to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction. If on verification they prove correct, they show a very satisfactory state of things, because of the promise of progress which they hold out. The statistics regarding high education will be better considered when the report of the Director of Public Instruction comes under review.

16. *Dispensaries; Committees.*—There were 38 dispensaries maintained in the Division during the year, which afforded medical relief to 2,031 in-door and 122,318 out-door patients. Except in the case of the Bogra dispensaries, of which he speaks favourably, the Commissioner makes no observations regarding the general administration or usefulness of these institutions. But the Lieutenant-Governor gathers that they are generally useful, although those in the Julpigoree district did not please the Deputy Commissioner. In like manner the Commissioner abstains from expressing an opinion on the usefulness of the Committees, but it is understood that, on the whole, they worked well, and appear to have taken an interest in the business they had to transact.

17. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—The Commissioner makes the following remarks under this head:—

In Dinagore such of the zemindars as are non-resident have little sympathy for their tenants, but all are reported to be loyal and willing to help officials when they can. Koomar Girija Nath Roy, adopted son of Maharani Shammohini of Dinagore, made a handsome gift for a drainage scheme to commemorate the visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and improve the drainage of the town where the Koomar lives.

The conduct of the zemindars of Rajshahye has generally been satisfactory. Mr. Rud-dock says: "Last year I mentioned how much was being done for his tenants by Rajah Promotho Nath Roy of Dighaputtee. This year I regret to have to announce his death suddenly in December last, and I have no hesitation in saying his death is one of the greatest losses the district could have sustained." In this I concur. The disputes between the Pooteah zemindars and Messrs. Robert Watson and Co. have been kept well in check by the executive. There have been a few other slight disputes, but none of them call for special mention, and there has been no important breach of the peace, except an affray between some ryots of the Pooteah 5-annas proprietors and some ryots of Nepaldighi, in which a man was killed. Many of the zemindars excavated or re-excavated tanks on account of the great scarcity of water in the district during the year. Among these Rani Monmohini Debya of Pooteah is specially mentioned.

The zemindars of Pubna are said to be "wanting in intelligence and public spirit." Mr. Glazier writes:—"Land is much sub-divided, and sharers are always quarrelling among themselves. The time of the Sub-Divisional Officer of Semjunge has been a good deal taken up with composing differences with fellow zemindars, or between them and their ryots."

Baboo Gobind Nath Shah Chowdhry has presented the girls' school at Pubna with a substantial and neat masonry building. As a contrast to this public spirit, Mr. Glazier mentions that Rao Jogendro Narayan Roy, the zemindar on whose land Pubna is mostly built, has threatened a suit for the value of some land taken for the Judge's Court building from some land to which his claim is doubtful, and for an amount equal to ten times the whole value of the land.

The conduct of zemindars in Bogra was on the whole good, but the Collector says they do not appear to have taken any intelligent interest in the improvement of their estates, or in the welfare of the ryots.

In Rangpore the zemindars are for the most part quiet and law-abiding. Some of the petty zemindars of the Nilphamari sub-division are said to have feuds with their ryots on the subject of rent, but the zemindars of position are reported to manage their property very quietly and well.

Except the Raikot of Bykuntpore, there are no resident zemindars of any importance in Julpigoree, and there was nothing in the conduct of any zemindar to call for special remark.

The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling reports:—"The outbreak of cholera in 1883 supplied yet one more occasion for the liberality and personal efforts of planters on behalf of their coolies. Medicines were freely supplied on all gardens affected, and managers themselves ministered to the sick, as they have before in the history of Darjeeling."

Character of Officers.—The Commissioner's remarks on this head will be considered in the Appointment Department. The officers most favourably noticed are Messrs. Wace and Farrer among covenanted, and Baboos Hari Mohan Chandra and Tarun Chunder Sircar among uncovenanted officers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REPORT OF THE EXCISE COMMISSION.

The following papers are published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2889T—F, dated Darjeeling, the 18th October 1884.

From—COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

IN forwarding to the Board, for an expression of their own opinion and of the opinions of any local officers whom they may wish to consult, the accompanying copy of the Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the system of excise on country spirits, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to communicate at once an expression of his views upon certain principal points which should be determined before the arrangements for the ensuing settlements are undertaken.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the conclusions of the Commission that, though a great deal of the increase which has taken place in the consumption of spirit is due to the operation of social, moral and religious changes among the people and to the increase in the purchasing power of the consuming classes, drinking has also been much encouraged by the cheapening of liquor and the facilities which have been afforded by existing arrangements for procuring it. These facts are forcibly brought out in the IXth Chapter of the Commission's Report, which shows that the preventible causes of increase have resulted, not from any inherent defect in the outstill system as applicable to the province at large, but from errors in administration which can be corrected; and it would be the duty of Government, at any risk to the revenue, to take immediate measures to remove them. The Commission have shown ample grounds for their opinion that the central distillery system is unsuited to rural tracts, and to all but some clearly defined urban tracts, in Bengal. They have shown that, during the prevalence of this system, there was illicit distillation outside, and fraud and speculation inside the sudder distilleries; and that, while there was thus much demoralization among those concerned in the liquor traffic and those employed to supervise them, innocent persons suffered grievous hardship and annoyance at the hands of the preventive establishment. The Commission estimate the loss of revenue in 1875-76 from spirit fraudulently passed out of central distilleries.—apart from the loss from spirit illicitly manufactured outside,—at certainly not less than 7½ lakhs of rupees. They justly remark that no civilised Government can allow illicit practices of this kind to prevail without an effort to check them, that any system of excise which involves great direct incentives to such practices must be accompanied by a strong force for the purpose of directly preventing and detecting them, and that such force must almost necessarily in India be a source of wrong, oppression and extortion to innocent persons as well as to offenders against the excise laws. For the province at large therefore the Commission recommend the maintenance of the outstill system, with modifications referred to below; and the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in this view.

3. Where, however, there is a large drinking population in a comparatively small and well defined area, and where there is a reasonable probability of an effective supervision by a supervising agency which can itself be supervised, the Commission recommend the re-establishment of central distilleries. They find that these conditions are only satisfied in the cities of Patna, Gya, Arrah, Chupra, Bettiah, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Monghyr with Jamalpore, Bhagulpore, Moorshedabad with Berhampore, Burdwan and Dacca. It is quite clear that in many of these towns the outstill system has been a failure from every point of view. Some of them have shown a positive decrease in revenue, while the rest have shown an increase which is proportionately far below the increase obtained in rural tracts. From a very interesting statement prepared by the Commission it appears that, while the revenue in the three years ending 1878, under the central distillery system, as compared with the revenue in the three

years ending 1883, under the outstill system, only gives an increase from Rs. 20,50,804 to Rs. 22,79,792 in urban tracts, it gives an increase from Rs. 14,23,103 to Rs. 37,79,881 in rural tracts; while the revenue in Calcutta, inclusive of Suburbs and Howrah, under the central distillery system, shows an increase in the same period from Rs. 20,44,308 to Rs. 27,42,200. In Patna city the revenue fell from Rs. 6,44,154 to Rs. 5,99,342; in the rural portions of the district it rose from Rs. 2,44,402 to Rs. 7,53,603. In Monahyr city it fell from Rs. 1,51,614 to Rs. 1,37,844; outside the city it rose from Rs. 1,65,331 to Rs. 4,55,522. In the town of Bhagulpore it only rose from Rs. 1,22,514 to Rs. 1,52,530, while it rose in rural Bhagulpore from Rs. 1,26,433 to Rs. 4,03,318. Most serious of all, however, is the fact that it is from these places that the loudest complaints regarding the increase of drunkenness have been received. The Lieutenant-Governor has no hesitation in approving the proposal that the central distillery system should be introduced into the towns above enumerated.

4. As regards other towns, the Commission consider that the balance of advisability is in favour of the maintenance of the outstill system, subject to modifications to be presently referred to. They are of opinion that in these places the evils of monopoly can be guarded against, while it would not be possible to secure the agency required to guard against the dangers and evils inherent in the central distillery system. They propose, however, that manufacture should not be permitted within the limits of the towns; but that a site should be acquired and enclosed for the manufacture of spirit outside the inhabited part of each town of this kind, and that no still should be allowed to work except in this enclosure. Such a system as this is already in force in Dacca and Jessore, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that there are manifest advantages attaching to it.

5. In regard to all shops referred to in the last two paragraphs, the Commission propose that the Collector should notify to the Municipal Commissioners the sites selected by him; that should the Commissioners object to any, the Collector should carefully consider their objections; and if he should not agree with them, should refer the matter to the Commissioner of the division for decision, pending which he should not allow the proposed shops to be opened on the sites objected to. This policy has Mr. Rivers Thompson's complete approval, and he would be glad to see the system of consulting local bodies extended hereafter, if the measures for the establishment of Local Boards and Union Committees are successfully developed.

6. The proposals of the Commission for the limitation of the aggregate capacity of the outstills in each district and of the aggregate capacity of the fermenting vessels used in each outstill, the fixing of rates of duty for each district, the regulation of the number of stills, the selection of sites, and the establishment of a system of standard metal stills, registered and stamped, when the capacity exceeds ten seers, are generally approved. The Lieutenant-Governor also considers that on the whole the suggestion that the Board should fix, for each district, a minimum price at which a bottle of distilled liquor may be sold, is likely to be productive of good, especially in Behar. The great object should be, while employing to the utmost the advantages of the outstill system in regard to the suppression of illicit distillation, so to administer it that the quantity made available for consumption may be limited and that the price may be affected by the levy of revenue upon it. These measures if rigidly enforced may possibly involve some loss of revenue, but as was stated in the Resolution appointing the Commission, no considerations of revenue can be allowed to outweigh the paramount duty of Government to prevent the spread of intemperance, so far as it may be possible to do so.

7. The scheme of establishments submitted by the Commission will require the careful consideration of the Board. The Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the Board to sanction provisionally the entertainment of such establishments as they may consider essential to the initiation of the reforms proposed, pending the submission of their detailed report on the recommendations of the Commission.

8. The importance of the suggestions regarding the improvement of country spirit will not be overlooked, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board will make arrangements with the Chemical Examiner to continue

the experiments made by Dr. Warden, and will endeavour to test the apparatus mentioned in paragraph 71 of the Commission's report.

9. In regard to ganja a separate communication will be addressed to the Board.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that the Board will, besides consulting selected local

British Indian Association, Calcutta.
Indian Association, Calcutta.
National Muhammadan Association, Calcutta.
Mahomedan Literary Society.
Suburban Rate-payers' Association.
Jessore Indian Association.
Moorsheadabad Association.
Baranagar Rate-payers' Association.
Burdwan Association.
Ostergang People's Association.
Raj Sadharani Sabha.
Sechura Rate-payers' Association.
Rajshahi Association.
Bogra People's Association.
Dacca People's Association.

East Bengal Landholders' Association.
Purandarpore People's Association.
Mymensingh Branch Indian Association.
Mymensingh Landholders' Association.
Burrhal People's Association.
Tahsil Association, Chittagong.
Chittagong Association.
Bar Association, Noakhally.
Tipperah People's Association.
Behar Landholders' Association, Patna.
Indigo-planters' Association, Mozufferpore and Chumprun.
Bhadrupore Landholders' Association.
Orissa People's Association.
Balasore National Committee.

officers, invite the opinion of the bodies referred to in the accompanying list* upon the general subject matter of this valuable and interesting report.

No. 2890T—F, dated Darjeeling, the 18th October 1884.

From—COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—J. WARE EDGAR, Esq., C.S.I., Late President, Excise Commission.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 10th ultimo, submitting the Report of the Commission appointed in Government Resolution, dated 4th December 1883, to enquire into various questions connected with the excise of country spirit.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused this able and comprehensive report with great interest, and he desires me to communicate to you, and to the other Members of the Commission,* his cordial

* Baboo Krishna Behari Sen.
H. R. Kelly, Esq.
Baboo Obhoy Chunder Das.

thanks for the admirable manner in which the duty committed to them has been discharged. The report

will be finally reviewed by Government, when the opinions of the local officers and of various public bodies have been obtained and considered by the Board of Revenue. Meanwhile, the Lieutenant-Governor has been able to accept many of the principles and suggestions set forth by the Commission, and he has communicated his views on these points to the Board of Revenue in order that the more salient reforms proposed may be adopted in the settlements for the year 1884-85. A copy of my letter No. 2889T—F of this date, to the Board, is forwarded for the information of the Members of the Commission.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken note of the testimony borne by you to the zeal and ability with which Baboo Obhoy Chunder Das has acquitted himself in his capacity of Secretary to the Commission.

ERRATUM.

The 21st October 1884.—In the Government Resolution, dated 10th October 1884, on the Board's Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1883-84, published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, pages 1753 to 1761—

For the word "decree" in the ninth line of paragraph 3, read "decrease."

For the words "rainfall and the consequent" in lines 7 and 8 of paragraph 5, read "rainfall. There was consequently a."

For "by 20 per cent." in line 10 of paragraph 7, read "to 20 per cent. of the gross produce."

For the word "merits" in line 2 of paragraph 20, read "merit."

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPALITIES INTO WARDS, AND THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD UNDER RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

Darjeeling, the 19th October 1884.

In continuation of the notification dated the 13th October 1884, published at pages 1763 to 1773 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, the following statement showing the number and extent of the wards into which the municipalities mentioned will be divided for the purposes of the election of Commissioners under section 14 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and the number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward, is published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Act:—

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Burdwan	Dainhat	3	<p>Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Dainhat and Bhowaing chur lands; on the south by Paikpara, Nashipara, and Madhobpore; on the east by Kutipara; and on the west by Dainhat sudder road.</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Dainhat and Pataihat chur lands; on the south by Gope Khanji; on the east by Dainhat sudder road; and on the west by Dewangange sudder road and Bijoy nagore road.</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Pataihat chur lands; on the south by Gopi Khanje and Kajirpara; on the east by Dewanganj sudder road and Bijoy nagore road; and on the west by Bera.</p>	3 3 2
Ditto	Culina	3	<p>Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the khal that passes eastwards from the Labhunge Bheel by the north of the Indigo factory, and the khal that passes from the Kadar Bheel to the Bhagirathee river, and the Bhagirathee river; on the east by the Ferry Ghat road, Mission School road, and the lane that passes by the east side of Culna Rajbaree; on the south by the road that passes by the south of the Culna Rajbaree, Baboor Bagan road, Garoredanga road, Municipal Office road, Dangapara road, the last portion of the Lakshanpara road and Kutcherry road; and on the west by the Punduah road.</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by part of Lakshanpara road, Dangapara road, Municipal Office road, Garoredanga road, Baboor Bagan road, the lane that passes by the south of the Culna Rajbaree, part of Mission School road, Ferry Ghat road, and the Bhagirathee river; on the east by the Bhagirathee river, the burial-ground, the road that passes by the east of the Mission House and by the west of Dood Bibi's tank, and that portion of the road called Muglis Shahib's Dighi road, passing southward from its junction with the above-mentioned road; on the south by a line drawn between the southern boundaries of the Muglis Shahib's Dighi, Mollahpara, Ayma Lakshanpara, Jhewshara, Barnipara, and the northern boundaries of Arrah Shahpore and the Jheadhara cornfields; and on the west by Punduah road up to the junction of the Lakshanpara road.</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Kutcherry road; on the east by the Punduah road; on the south by a line drawn between the southern boundaries of Modhuban, Amlapukur, Boromitrapara, and the northern boundaries of Sarbomangala, Ramewarpore, Koldanga, Dhormadanga, Mirpore, Rangpara, and Putty Khojhat; and on the west by Purandhat, the lane which passes southwards by the west of the residence of the sub-divisional office and the villages of Jalbouna and Goara.</p>	4 3 3
Ditto	Outwa	3	<p>Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north and west by the Ajoy river; on the south by the station road; and on the east by the Bhagirathee river.</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the station road; on the south by Dewanganj road; on the east by the Bhagirathee river; and on the west by Nishantola and Chashapara roads.</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north and south by Dewanganj road; on the east by Chashapara and Nishantola roads; and on the west by the Ajoy river.</p>	2 3 2

BURDWAN DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Burdwan	Raneegunge	2	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the villages of Searsole, Rani, and Paresganj; on the east by the Mangalpur, West Bazar, Feeder and Bankoora roads; on the south by the villages of Sahibganj and Egarah; and on the west by the villages of Egarah and Searsole Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the village of Paresganj; on the east by the villages of Napur and Bulloppur; on the south by the Bankoora and Feeder roads; and on the west by the West Bazar and Mangalpur roads	5
Beerbhoom	Sooree	7	Ward No. I.—West Khottabazar and West Sonatore Ward No. II.—East Khottabazar and East Sonatore Ward No. III.—Chandney Ward No. IV.—Domeparah Ward No. V.—Barinparah Ward No. VI.—Schora, Saddi, and Nurai Ward No. VII.—Anudpur, including Dargalpara and Purana line	3 2 2 1 2 1 1

PATNA DIVISION.

Patna	Patna	6	Ward No. I.—Malsalami Ward No. II.—Chak Kalan Ward No. III.—Khaja Kalan Ward No. IV.—Alumgunge Ward No. V.—Peerbapora Ward No. VI.—Bankipore	3 3 4 3 3 4
Ditto	Behar	4	Ward No. I.—Morpur Ward No. II.—Chauk Handi Ward No. III.—Seris Ward No. IV.—Soh	2 2 2 2
Ditto	Barh	4	Ward No. I.—Solempur Ward No. II.—Walpur Ward No. III.—Tallipur Ward No. IV.—Chondhi	2 2 1 1
Shahabad	Arrah	4	Ward No. I.—Dean's Tank consisting of Mohullah Mohajan Toli No. II. Bagh Mansha Pande, Majhows, Gonsgunge, Balbata, Singhi Khoord, Singhi Kalan Ward No. III.—Courthouse consisting of Mohullah Mohajan Toli, Mohodewa, Babubazar, Nowadah, Kurmuntola, Pakri, Moula Bagh, Chandwa, Dolputpur Ward No. IV.—Market consisting of Mohullah Chowk Masjid, Sitalgunge, Sivgunge, Anaeth, Sreetola, Bahiro, Ahmudnugger	3 3 3 3
Ditto	Buxar	3	Ward No. I.—Aboorpool consisting of Mohullah Aboorpool, Rowzah, Nazirgunge, Moti Tola, Ahirpoorwa, Ibrahimnagar, Raghu Tola, Dhampra, Mahomed Zamanugger, Dharahra, Chhajungunge, Bhalonipoor, Meera Chuck, Begumpore, Sheikh-serai, Baradocaris, Bhakha Chuck Ward No. II.—Chowk consisting of Mohullah Bari Tola, Durzi Tola, Turaha Toli, Mohulla Line, Amla Toli, Gora Barick, Kotwali, Chobutra, Thatchri Bazar, Chowk and Gola Bazar Ward No. III.—Sorai consisting of Mohullah Sorai, Mollah Toli, Dnsadh Toli, Kasai Toli, Khalasi Mohullah, Sehriputti, Ahirpurwa and Saranapur Ward No. IV.—Nabibazar, consisting of Mohullah Koerpurwa, Naiji Bazar, Gudhadhurganj, Railway Station and Charitar Ban	3 3 3 2
Ditto	Doomraon	2	Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar, consisting of Mohullah Lalgunge thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, Thatchri Bazar, Tewari Toli and Gowad Toli Ward No. II.—Rajeshwarjee, consisting of Mohullah Lalatoli, Lohar Toli, Machurhatta, Furani Bazar, Sahidmurd, Taribazar and Choturshalgunge	3 3
Ditto	Sasaram	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Serai Korun, Serai Dukhit, Korun Serai, Shaibunt, Shaikpura, Kobergunge Mandai, and Keshwar Khan Ward No. II.—Mohullah Chowk Handi, Khiauganj, Nuranjanj, Zakishahid, Nulaimungun and East Serai Ward No. III.—Mohullah Shahbaganj, Alumganj, Daleganj, Kela, and Madardarwaza Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Mobarukgunge, Kalinbat Tola, Bazar Jani, Saifullagunge and Kazipura Ward No. V.—Mohullah Lakhnoo Serai, Paithan Toli, Bharthigunge, Maschi Toli and Laskarigunge Ward No. VI.—Mohullah Kutha Toli, Sonar Toli, Mohajun Toli, Sherganj and Chunar Taoky	3 3 3 2 2 2

PATNA DIVISION—concluded.

District.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Patna	Jugdishpore	5	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Toorha Toli, Panda Toli, Koiri Toli, and Ojhabazar Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Macherhatta, Misirtoli, Mohunt's Mohulla, Bhatka Indri, Moochitola, Chamartoli (west) and Khakuta Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Parohittola, Akhowry, Bissuntoli, Balapur, Soothati, Thanna and Poorana Tola Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Sudder Bazar, Chowk and Dosadh Tola Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Sudder Bazar (east), Padaruth Pandey's Gallee, Jagas Peepul, Chero Toli, Pathan Toli and Chamar Toli (east)	1 1 1 2 1
Ditto	Bhubooah	2	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north and east by cultivated lands of mouza Bhubooah; on the south by the Kukurnali river, and on the west by the chowk road Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the cultivated lands of mouza Bhubooah; on the west by the Bhagwanpur road; on the south by the Kukurnali river, and on the east by the chowk road	3 3
Mosufferpore	Mosufferpore	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Barhampura and Marripore Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Sarayaganj, Sekandorpore and Nazirpore Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Sadpura, Mahomedpore, Kazi Gunipore, Kajipore, Noorullapore, and Mithenpura Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Kalyani, Akhara Ghat, and Poorani Bazar Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Chandmara Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Nauhauliganj, Kanhauli, Bishoon Dutt and Kanhauli Duh	2 2 2 2 2 2
Chumpanun	Motihari	Nil	Nil	8*

* Municipalities in which the Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPALITIES INTO WARDS, AND
THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD
UNDER RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT III
(B.C.) OF 1884.**

Darjeeling, the 13th October 1884.

UNDER the provisions of section 15, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the following statement showing the number and extent of the wards into which the municipalities mentioned will be divided for the purposes of the election of Commissioners under section 14, and the number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward, is published for general information:—

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Burdwan	Burdwan	5	<p>Ward I.—Mohullahs Khanpookhur, Soaki, Naree, Sodepore, Sadhonpore, Doobraj, Bajiprotappore, Rasikpur, Bohilapara, Rani-gunge, Naskar Dighi, Radhanogore, Protappore, Moorut Mohulla, Beerhatta, Kalibazar, Ichilabad, Hafeezoolahber, Nowabdoskaim, Gooroodasipahar, and Bahirsarbomongola</p> <p>Ward II.—Mohullahs Khurapahar, Baboorbag, Khagrageria, Hajipota, Beheratola, Mithapukur, Bhobanithakur, Chowkebandni, Shambazar, Mourmohulla, Peorbahram, Sachaton Gorasahid, Mogultali, Ahirmohul, Pooratun Chowk, Mohajuntali, Boro-bazar, Moradpore, Paikmarapara, Telmarui, Ticcopara, and Dhubapara</p> <p>Ward III.—Mohullahs Kristosagore, Kasirhat, Goda, Koorapota, Paharpur, Lacoordi, Bhooboneswar, Hazidanga, Kajirbar, Kamolnagore, Kishubgunge, Ticcouchat, Rajgunj, Dhokrasahid, Kotahat, Borehat, Chalopoti, Chalamola, Radhagunj, Dalpoti Pogiamohol, Dangapara, Atamohol, and Dhubapara</p> <p>Ward IV.—Mohullahs Torim Mohulla, Alungunj, Kastoghora, Roghoonathpore, Matibag, Oligunj, Tijgunge, Bowripara, Gowlabatan, Poorbapara, Kampore, Poddarpore, Kamarmahal, Kasarimohul, Tantimohul, Moodimohul, Pathooriamohul, Mirzapur, Belpokur, Paschimpara, Goorahata, Labongola, Telipara, Shankaripara, Tamoolipara, Khorgoswar, and Edilpore</p> <p>Ward V.—Mohullahs Niskini Bazar, Parburhata, Sharkaripookur, Dhamrai, Golahat, Bhatchala, Songpore, Bora Baldanga, Measber Juggutber, Khosajanwarber, Chotonilpore, Boronilpore, Chotobaldanga, Kanninatshal, Boro Benapara, Choto Benapara, Ichilabazar, and Sealdanga</p>	3 3 3 3 3
Bankoora	Bankoora	6	<p>Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Kotowali, Hoomabadi and Rajgunge</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Kaji, Rokhit, Hattolla and Bhokat</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Lohar, Lal Bazar, Ghatack and Tanti</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Poddar, Audhorjee, Rampore, Joga and Nutanchati</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Gopinathpore, Patpore, Kankata, Kinduadebe and Lokopore</p> <p>Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Serampore, Hambazar, Bagchala, Shimoldanga, Mondingora and Nij Rajgram</p>	3 1 1 2 1 1
Ditto	Bishenpore	4	<p>Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the limits of survey mouzabs Kalaberiah and Garerhan; on the east by the limits of survey mouzabs Anundapur, Harapurhat, Patpore, Shyamasoonderpore and Mamurkhali; on the south by the limits of survey mouzab Banachabra; and on the west by paddy-field, Kadakuli, Marnibazar, Hazrapara, Pakaband, Nilkuti, Kathurarbagan, and Thacoopara jungle</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the limits of survey mouzabs Shyamasoonderpore, Akhundabari, Paddarbari and Muthura Mohal; on the east by paddy-field, Gossainpara, Sankaribazar and Gurdaraja; on the south by Jamunaband and mohullahs Gowlapara, Bakultola, Bahadoorgunge and Pakaband tank; and on the west by the limits of the survey mouzabs Kustara and Churamonipore.</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the paddy-fields of Gopalpore, mohullahs Roghunathshire, Bisraspara and Kadakuli; on the east by Shayam Roy's Bazar and Hazrapara; on the south by Jamunaband, Krishnagunge and Gopalgunge; and on the west by Tezpal</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Gowlapara, Aishbazar and Shayam Roy's Bazar; on the east by Shunkuttolla, Rashtolla, Patshayer and Thacoopara jungle; on the south by the limits of survey mouzabs Turkishitarainpore and Benachabra; and on the west by the limits of the survey mouzabs Jamunaband Agal</p>	3 3 3 3

BURDWAN DIVISION—continued.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Midnapore	Midnapore	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Kooikota, Toriahparah, Habilipore, Sepoy-bazar, and Khaporelbazar ... Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Kotibazar, Coloneigolah, Mirbazar, Oligunge, Keranitola, and the Cantonment ... Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Boro Bazar, Shib Bazar, Manickpore, Bar Manickpore, and Chotobazar ... Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Nazergunge, Matabpore, Patnabazar, Boxibazar, Mirzabazar, and Miabazar ... Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Paharipore, Notoonbazar, Ballabhore, Ber Ballabhore, and Pathorghatta ... Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Soojagunj, Sangatbazar, Sabharang, and Bibigunge ...	2 2 2 2 2 2
Ditto	Tumlook	Nil	Nil	2
Ditto	Ghattal	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Konnagore, and Kusupota ... Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Krisnagore, Alamungge, Argorah, Lukchandrapore, and Rughoonathpore ... Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Nischintapore, Gurprotapnagore, Srirampore, Sadambati, Joynagore, Basudebpore, Bar Panchanando, and Panchghora ... Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Gambhirnagore Khar Gambhirnagore, Chauli, Ramchandrapore, Kismut Ramchandrapore, and Singpore ...	2 3 2 2
Ditto	Khirpai	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Malpara, Manikpore, Jogatpore and Munibazar ... Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Hatagunge, Mohutabgunge, Sivbazar, Khoalungge, and Bawaria ... Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Anandapore, Syamelungge, Malidanga, Telibazar, and Gangadharpore ... Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Daya Nayabazar, Maynagri, Gokulungge, Babupore, and Kosigrija ...	2 1 2 1
Ditto	Chandorkona	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Govindpore, Boishnarbir, Patharbir, Somaspore, Lochhipore, Bagsharpor, Golokdhampore, Gosainbir, Nischindipore, and Alampore ... Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Metrasenpore, Gokulnagore, Amdogra, Ramnagore, Narharipore, Nayagunge, Radhakrishnapore, Syamnagore, and Ajodhya ... Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Roghoonathpore, Khirpibazar, Dakhinbazar, Poorosuttumpore, Gharmamar, Madhubpore, Gaseepore, and Shamsunderpore ... Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Barharbir, Mallesoarpore, Bbaerbazar, Begumbari, Soodibazar, Gosainbazar, Ilambazar, and Boro-bazar ... Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Bora, Ratunhat, Gopalpore, Gopinathpore, Motarifa, Mundoomala, Chosi Mohal, Nilapat, Lalbazar, and Bandaha ... Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Kowargunge, Joyantinore, Ramgunge, Manpore, Dalmadal, Rasak Anandapore, and Kalyangunge ...	1 1 1 1 1 2
Ditto	Ramjibunpore	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Brindabunpore Bazar and Rameswarpore ... Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Baburampore, Sonabazar, Gokulbazar, and Dayalbazar ... Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Nayabazar, Horibungsiopore, Krishnanagore, Monohurpore, and Pandua ... Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Bonpore, Depur, Amdan, Sirbazar, and Gobindpore ...	2 1 2 1
Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah.	6	Ward No. I.—Shahagunge Ward.—Mohullahs Meerkata, Wajidnagore, Gurrib Alum's Bag, Shahgunge, Mulbi Jomtree's Bag, Chathi Tacoor's Bag, Keota, Chuck Armani, Shamsunderpore, Ballaguri, Bali Road, Kajudinagur, Tewaripara and Poolmalpara ... Ward No. II.—Hooghly Ward.—Part of Bally Road and Mohullahs Burrallpara, Baybazar, Allipore, Katgorah, Kapasdanga, Sonatully, Barabazar, Moheshtolla, Emambazar, Aimah, and Tantipara ... Ward No. III.—Baboogunge Ward.—Mohullahs Bhootiabazar, Tamlipara, Narayan Roy's Berh, Baboogunge, Protappore, Joraghat, Soojungulla, Kadamtalla, Charghatta, Goaltooley, and Koolkohunda ... Ward No. IV.—Chinsurah Ward.—Mohullahs Barrabazar, Crooked Gully, Mogultully, Armanitolla, Hossein Gully, Rajhatty, Town-guard, Khoronabazar, Mereberh, Khankorajote, Bouri-gully, Cassimpore, Chottgully, Mullickgully, and Dharampore ... Ward No. V.—Kamarpara Ward.—Mohullahs Cantonment, Chaumatta, Fatugully, Balaram Gully, Banerjee Gully, Roy's Berh, Sundesartolla, Choube Gully, Thacoor Gully, Kamarpara, Parbutty Gully, Dutta Gully, De Gully, Panchcorra Gully, Moochee Gully, Talafuttuck, Mookerjee Gully, Kamar Gully, and Madhabi Gully ...	2 2 2 2 2

* Municipalities in which the Commissioners will not be elected forwards, but for the whole town.

BURDWAN DIVISION—continued.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Hooghly—contd.	Hooghly and Chinsurah.		Ward No. VI.—Chandernagore Ward.—Mohullahs Kankseali, Koondoo Gully, Kazi Gully, Kristo Gully, Kristo Bose's, Kolerbagan, Khosshu Gully, Khirki Gully, Goopta Gully, Gurbatti, Gurgori-para, Ghose Gully, Chandernagore, Chattopadhyaya Gully, Tentoo Gully, Taidanga, Das Gully, al Gully, Bagdi Gully, Bhooloo Gully, Major Rasta, Moochi Gully, Matinfutuck, Roy's Bagan, Sham Gully, Shibtolla, Sastitolla, Shibo Gully, Sing Gully, Sonpara, and Haladhar Gully	2
Ditto	Scrapore	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Scrapore	2
			Ward No. II.—Mohullah Chattrra	2
			Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Mohesh and Bullurpore	2
			Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Konnuggur	2
Ditto	Utterpara	4	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the Bhadrakali; on the south by the Female School Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Mookerjee Street and Kalipore Road; on the east by the river Hooghly; and on the west by the East India Railway	2
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the Female School Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Mookerjee Street and Kalipore Road; on the south by Banerjee Street as far as the river Hooghly, northern portion of Bana Churn Banerjee Street, Talpooker Street including the footpath on the east bank of Talpooker from Talpooker Street to Nobin Kobiraje's Lane, western portion of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane, and an imaginary straight line drawn in continuation of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane due west as far as East India Railway; on the east by river Hooghly; and on the west by the East India Railway	2
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Banerjee Street as far as the river Hooghly, northern portion of Bana Churn Banerjee's Street, Talpooker including the footpath on the east bank of Talpooker from Talpooker Street to Nobin Kobiraje's Lane, western portion of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane and an imaginary straight line drawn in continuation of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane due west as far as the East India Railway; on the south by the Mondul Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Chowkighatta Street, and Bally Khal; on the east by the river Hooghly; and on the west by the East India Railway	2
			Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Mondul Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Chowkighatta Street and Bally Khal; on the south by the Bally Khal; on the east by the river Hooghly; and on the west by the Bally Khal and southern portion of Chowkighatta Street	2
Ditto	Bansberia	4	Ward No. I.—Mirer Hat and Kamarpara. Bounded on the north by Bansberia; on the east by the river; on the west by Teghoria, Boro Khoguria, Mia Danga and paddy fields; and on the south by the Hooghly Municipality	1
			Ward No. II.—Bansberia excluding its portion from Sreepore. Bounded on the north by Shreepore Sharak; on the east by the river; on the west by Karimdunga Chack, Bansberia and Bosepara; and on the south by Kamarpara	1
			Ward No. III.—Remaining part of Bansberia, Shibpore and Shahpore. Bounded on the north by Saraswati Khal; on the east by river Hooghly; on the west by Sunkonagore; and on the south by Bansberia Bonick Shark	2
			Ward No. IV.—The portion of the town on the other side of the Saraswati Khal. Bounded on the north by Banipore and Bandapara; on the east by the river; on the west by Mugra Union, Guj Ghunta and Alikhoja; and on the south by Saraswati Khal	2
Ditto	Boidybatty	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullah Chattrra	2
			Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Seoraphulhi and Devgunge	2
			Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Baidyapore and Dirghungo	2
			Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Sankerpore and Jungipara	2
Ditto	Bhuddessur	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Bhuddessur and Poranbatty	2
			Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Gyretty, Champdani, Khorta Danga, and Beldartuli	2
			Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Paikpara, Raipatti and Telinipara	2
			Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Kristopati, Palpara and Mancoonda	2
Ditto	Kotrung	2	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Kotrung and Dharua	2
			Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Bhadrakelly and Beer Bhadrakelly	2
Howrah	Bali	2	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the Bally Khal; on the east by the Hooghly river; on the south by Gossainpara Lane and a line crossing the Grand Trunk Road and Pathak Chhat Lane; and on the west by the East India Railway Company's line	2

BURDWAN DIVISION—concluded.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commis- sioners to be elected for each ward.
Howrah—contd.	Bali	...	Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Gossainpara Lane and a line crossing the Grand Trunk Road and the Patnak Ghat Lane; on the east by the Hooghly river; on the west by the East India Railway Company's line, and on the south by Kamarpara Ghat Lane and Pal Bagan Lane	4
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Kamarpara Ghat Lane and Pal Bagan Lane; on the east by the Hooghly river; on the west by the East India Railway Company's line; and on the south by the southern limit of the municipality	4

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

Dinapore	Dinapore	5	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Basoniputti Road; on the south by Hospital Road; on the west by Jail Garden Road; and on the east by Ghagra	3
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Rumnagar Road; on the south by Basoniputti Road and river Kanchi; on the west by the road from Khan Sahib's house to Rumnagar; and on the east by Matasagar	3
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Kanchi river; on the south by the Cemetery; on the east by the Minagar Road; and on the west by Ghagra	1
			Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Hospital Road; on the south by Ghagra; on the west by the river Purnabhoba; and on the east by Ghagra	3
			Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by Rumnagar Ghat; on the south by the road south of Modan Kamar's house; on the west by the river Purnabhoba; and on the east by the Jail Garden Road and on the road from Khan Sahib's house to Rumnagar...	1
Rajshahye	Rampore Beaulah.	7	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Talaimari, Raninagar, Raja Kajlah, Ramchandrapore, Segarpara, Shikherchak, Rampore Bazar and Bagichapara	4
			Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Ghoramarah, Kamarpara, Foodkipara, Sahibgunge and Shahib Bazar	3
			Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Ganuckpara, Meaparah, Khansemar Chak and Maloparah	2
			Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Kadirgunge, Hetomkhan, Shobjiparah, Ranibazar, Deldarpara, Bhullobgunge and Beaulah	2
			Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Sherasharpara, Dingupara, Hushingunge, Srikhpara and Jotemohesh	1
			Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Seerampore, Kajihatta, and Sepoypara...	1
			Ward No. VII.—Mohullahs Hurgam, Bathiparah, Lakhupore, Bhutaparah, Ballenpore No. 1, Ballenpore No. II, Rajparah, Moheshbathan, Kaluparah, Keslupore, Goalparah, Nowabgunge, Benode Ghurumiparah, Raiparah, and Kalitollah	1
Ditto	Nattore	12	Ward No. I.—Nattore Civil Station with Nishanbazar to Kapooriputti Trimohini	1
			Ward No. II.—Kapooriputti Trimohini, Moyadaputi, Sukalputi and Garikhana	1
			Ward No. III.—Upper Bazar	1
			Ward No. IV.—Lalbag, Lalbazar to Kapooriputti Trimohini	1
			Ward No. V.—Chowkripahar south, including Chota Taraf	1
			Ward No. VI.—Chowkripahar west, Kantalbariya and Bara Taraf	1
			Ward No. VII.—Alaipur	1
			Ward No. VIII.—South Bargatcha and Mirparah	1
			Ward No. IX.—North Bargatcha to Railway Station	1
			Ward No. X.—Mallikhatti	1
			Ward No. XI.—Kaniukhalli to river Narud, Kalitollah and Sukul's tank	1
			Ward No. XII.—Kandi Dhetna	1
Ditto	Rungpore	2	Ward No. I.—Rungpore, containing the two wards Nababgunge and Dhap	7
			Ward No. II.—Mancegunge	8
Bogra	Bogra	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Shilbati, Katuar, Suriparah, Teliparah, Mirparah and Khatriparah	3
			Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Bazar Kathail, Bazar Kemdagam, Chukgata, Dhubaparah, Loskalota, Satrapur, Moonstipara, and Teliparah	5
			Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Sutrapur, Mattinagar, Chuk Malgas, and Thantania	2
			Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Chelopara, Naroli and Chuk Naroli	2

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION—concluded.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Bogra—contd.	Sherepore ...	2	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north, east and west by the municipal limits, and on the south by the Punyatala and the Munshobaree Roads ...	3
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the Punyatala and the Munshobaree Roads; on the south by the Tantiparah and the Kochurghat Roads; and on the east and west by the municipal limits ...	3
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Tantiparah and the Kochurghat roads; and on the east, west and south by the municipal limits ...	3
Pubna	Pubna ...	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Parbuttygunge, Gopalpur, and the portion of Dilalpur, bounded on the south by Tarini Baboo's Road; on the north by Parbuttygunge; on the west by the Ichamati river; and on the east by Jackson's Road ...	5
			Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Shibrampur, Raghabpur, and the remaining portion of Dilalpur ...	3
			Ward No. III.—Mohullah Salgaria ...	3
			Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Ramchandrapur, Atua, Sadhuparah, Puranakuti, Krishnapur, Govinda, Poulampur, Radhanagar, and Narainpur ...	3
Do.	Serajgunge ...	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Goila, Dhanbandi and Garka ...	5
			Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Putiabaree, Rohabaree, Moipur, Malaspara and Pakuria ...	3
			Ward No. III.—The portion of the town lying south of the Pangasi Road and west of the Dhanbandi river ...	3
			Ward No. IV.—The portion of the town lying north of the Pangasi Road and west of the Dhanbandi river ...	2
Darjeeling	Kurseong ...	Nil.	Nil.	8*

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca	Dacca ...	7	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Roy Shaheb's Bazar, Jallah and the Narandia Khal; on the east by the Postogola Road and the land east of Sabek Sarafatgunge; on the south by the Booriganga; and on the west by the road from the Bangla Bazar Ghat to Nowabpore bridge via Dig Bazar Road and road south and west of the Racquet Court ...	3
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Roy Shaheb's Bazar, Jallah and the Naya Sarak; on the south by the Booriganga; on the east by Block No. 1; and on the west by the Babu Bazar Khal ...	3
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the land north of the old cantonment; on the south by the Roy Shaheb's Bazar and the Narandia Khal; on the east by the Jallah and the Dobi Khal; and on the west by the Nowabpore Road up to the Mugh Bazar Road crossing via road south of Phoenix Park ...	2
			Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by the northern boundary of the Rumna or race-course ground; on the south by Blocks Nos. II and V; on the east by Block No. III; and on the west by the Dewan Bazar Road and the road west of the race-course ground or Rumna ...	3
			Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by Block No. IV; on the south by the Booriganga; on the east by Blocks Nos. II and V; on the west by the road east of the Central Jail, the Chowk, and the Bara Katara Lane ...	3
			Ward No. VI.—Bounded on the north by Shahbagh (Shahbagh being included) and lands adjoining it; on the south by the river Booriganga; on the east by Blocks Nos. V and IV; and on the west by the Lalbag Road and the roads west of Dhakoswari and the Shahbagh ...	1
			Ward No. VII.—Bounded on the north by the village of Brahman-tollee, the jungle of Maneswar, the pitkhana, and the jungle north of Azimpara road; on the east by Block No. VI; on the west by Shikaritolah Khal; and on the south by the river and the chur ...	2
Ditto	Naraingunge ...	3	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Sindakhya, Naluya, Nitaigunge, Tantipara, Patnipara, and Sutarpara ...	3
			Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Kutipara, Nymati, Tanti Bazar, Uttar Taw Bazar, Gela-chipa, Palpara, Chusara, Khanpur, Mokorba, Hazigunge, Roshanbag, and Bahurail ...	3
			Ward III.—Mohullahs Madangunge, Sonakanda, Bandar, Ekram-pore, and Nabigunge ...	3

* Municipalities in which the Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

DACCA DIVISION—continued.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Furzedpore ...	Furzedpore ...	5	<p>Ward No. I.—Bounded on the east by the middle of the road running west of the police-station, and a line straight with that road produced north and south to meet the north and south boundaries of the municipality; on the south-west and north by the boundaries of the municipality ...</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Bounded on the east by the middle of the road running east of the reservoir known as the "Jala" till it meets the Avenue Road; thence by a line drawn due north to boundary of the municipality; on the west by the eastern boundary of ward No. I; on the south and north by the boundaries of the municipality ...</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Bounded on the east by a line drawn due south from the north-east corner of the District Engineer's compound; on the north by the middle of the Avenue Road; on the south by the boundary of the municipality; and on the west by the eastern boundary of ward No. II ...</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the east and south by the boundary of the municipality; on the north by the middle of the Avenue Road till it meets the khal, and thence in a line straight with the Avenue Road produced to the eastern boundary of the municipality; and on the west by the eastern boundary of ward No. III ...</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Bounded on the east and north by the boundary of the municipality; on the south by the northern boundaries of wards Nos. III and IV; and on the west by the eastern boundary of ward No. II ...</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
Ditto ...	Goalundo ...	5	<p>Ward No. I.—<i>Amlahpara</i>.—Bounded on the north by Kayapati Bazar and Monoharpati Road; on the south by Debeegram or Bethurikhal; on the east by the river Ganges; and on the west by Sujabad cultivation and Bethuri ...</p> <p>Ward No. II.—<i>Kayapati Bazar</i>.—Bounded on the north by Panchas Hazari Road and by the east face siding; on the south by Monoharpati and road; on the east by the east face siding and river Ganges; and on the west by the Panchas Hazari Road and Bisva Nathpore and Bhabail cultivation ...</p> <p>Ward No. III.—<i>Nikaripara and Mahajanpati</i>.—Bounded on the north by the river Ganges; on the west by Bhabail cultivation; on the east by the river Ganges; and on the south by Panchas Hazari Road ...</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—<i>Bhabail Bazar</i>.—Bounded on the north by the river Ganges; on the south by Panchas Hazari Road; on the east by the railway line; and on the west by the junction road ...</p> <p>Ward No. V.—<i>Char Pallando</i>.—Bounded on the north by the Bhabail Bazar; on the south by the Char Pallando village road; on the west by the river; and on the east by the railway ...</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
Ditto ...	Madaripore ...	7	<p>Ward No. I.—<i>Amirabad, Bandar, Chur Madaripore Rajnagar</i> ...</p> <p>Ward No. II.—<i>Lakmigunge</i> ...</p> <p>Ward No. III.—<i>Chur Khagdi, Chur Mugaria</i> ...</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—<i>Khagdi</i> ...</p> <p>Ward No. V.—<i>Madaripore village</i> ...</p> <p>Ward No. VI.—<i>Kulpoldi</i> ...</p> <p>Ward No. VII.—<i>Rasti, Hazrapore</i> ...</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
Baskergunge ...	Burrisal ...	5	<p>Ward No. I.—<i>Amanatgunge, Knonea, and Kotwali</i> ...</p> <p>Ward No. II.—<i>Kalibaree and Sagardi</i> ...</p> <p>Ward No. III.—<i>School and Alikanda</i> ...</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—<i>Bagura and Kalibari</i> ...</p> <p>Ward No. V.—<i>Church Ward</i> ...</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
Mymensingh ...	Nasirabad ...	5	<p>Ward No. I.—<i>European quarter, Jail and Katchi Jhali</i>.—Boundaries; north-east, river; south-east, N. Bund road forms junction with Keranipara Road and Jail Road ...</p> <p>Ward No. II.—<i>East, river; north-west, Keranipara to Jail Road; south, Jail Road to Kamarpatti Road; east, Kamarpatti and Shakhanipti Road</i> ...</p> <p>Ward No. III.—<i>North-east, Jail Road to Kamarpatti Road; west and south-west, Itkhola Road to junction with Theatre Road; east, Old Theatre Road</i> ...</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—<i>West, Kamarpatti, Sutarpatti, and Theatre Road; north-east, river; east, Maharajah's Road, Jamir Lamharipara Road</i> ...</p> <p>Ward No. V.—<i>North-east, river; south-east, Kistopore Road; west, Maharajah's and Jamir Lamharipara Road</i> ...</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
Ditto ...	Muktagecha ...	Nil.	Nil.	0*

* Municipality in which the Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

DACCA DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Mymensingh	Jamulpore	7	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Jamalpore, Shingjani, Fulberia, Bazrapore, and Mukundliwari ... Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Kuturia, Haripur, Abharpore, and Kali-pore ... Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Janjalpara, Dapaina, Bishnapore, Nasur-pore, Kursha, Hossainpore, Khupibari, Palisa and Kusharipatta ... Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Beltia, Kachasara, and Kalaholia ... Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Dohokura, Tetulia, Ramnagar, Palashgar, Jugirjhopa, and Nakati ... Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Deorpar, Chandra, Rasedpur, Baguhaid, Rasidpore, and Baguhaid ... Ward No. VII.—Mohullahs Hat Chandro, Chandra, Kampapur, Gusbaria, and Pathalia ...	2 1 1 1 2 1 2
Ditto	Sherpore	6	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Rajbari, Gobindagunge, Krishnagar, Kali-bazar, Shasharkhila, Gopalbari, Dhakalhati, and Narainpore ... Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Munshibazar, Raghunath Bazar, Grida Narayanpore, Shibbari, Shuckhati, Narainpore, and Durgapore ... Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Rajballabpore, Nobinchur, East Shori, Middle Shori, West Shori, Madhabpore ... Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Kharampore, Bagraksa, Katgur, Goalpara, Kacharipara, Mullapara, and Barakpara ... Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Mirgunge and Gouripore ... Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Mobarakpore, Naihata, Dighirpar, Tatalpur ...	2 2 1 1 1 1
Ditto	Kishoregunge	5	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Gangail, Sholakia, Baghargati, Kut Shola-kia, Janghirpur and Chur Sholakia, Bazar Ichagunge, Atkapara and Kabitarbaz ... Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Raknail, Sridharkhila, Chur Dabail, Gaital, Lamapara, Laliteabad, Danikona, Rasidabad, and Shogra ... Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Katiar Chur, Bazar Haibatnagar, Hara Khamar Taluk, Gridan, Nagna, Binnago Batrish, and Bazar Kishoregunge ... Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Ekrampore Bazar, Tarapesha, Baila, Ekrampore, Shatal, Nayanagar, and Chundro Nagar ... Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Soipa, Chur Gangail, Rajkanto, Dariabad, Terahissa, Kapashatia, Badesahi, and Poranbowlai ...	3 1 3 2 1
Ditto	Bazitpore	Nil	Nil.	0*

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Chittagong	Chittagong	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Bibi's Hat, Shola Shahur, Sloop Bohur, Moradpur, Kapasgola, and Bhanghootna ... Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Chowk Bazar, Joynagar, Chandanpoora, Dewan Bazar, Rohamatgunge, and Ghat Furhadbeg ... Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Jamal Khan, Bagmudram, Enayet Bazar, Audurkilla, Buxir Hat, Kaitangunge, and Pathurgkata ... Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Feringhee Bazar, Sudder Ghat, Alcoran, Madar Bary, South Madar Bary, Patter Tolly and Dewan Hat ...	2 3 4 3
Noakholly	Noakholly	5	Ward No. I.— <i>Taltoly Ward</i> .—Bounded on the north by Taktakhali Khal; on the west by the municipal boundary; on the south by Bhowanigunge Road; and on the east by Taltoli Khal ... Ward No. II.— <i>Fakirtola Ward</i> .—Bounded on the north by Bhowanigunge Road; on the west by the municipal boundary; on the south by Chararia Road and on the east by Fakirtola and Dewanpara Roads ... Ward No. III.— <i>Bora Bazar</i> .—Bounded on the north by Bruce's Tank Road; on the west by Fakirtola Road; on the south by Kalitara and Dewanpara Roads; and on the east by Kutcherry Road ... Ward No. IV.— <i>Circuit House Ward</i> .—Bounded on the north by Dewanpara and Kalitara Roads; on the west by Dewanpara Road; on the south by the municipal boundary; and on the east by Gopi Munshi Road and a line to the south boundary ... Ward No. V.— <i>Kalitara</i> .—Bounded on the north by Taktakhali Khal; on the west by Taltoli Road; Kutcherry Road, Gopi Munshi's road and a line to the south boundary; on the south by the municipal boundary; and on the east by the municipal boundary and Taktakhali Khal ...	2 1 2 1 2

* Municipalities in which the Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Tipperah	Commilla	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Bajapur, Dhukhin Churtha, Uttar Churtha, Gangagunge and Kasarupalli ... Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Manahurpur, Kandirpur I, Kandirpur II and Gobindpur ... Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Cholorah, Kailoguree, Bishnapur, Jananagar and Rajgunge ... Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Gang Chur, Chak Bazar, Muradpur I, Muradpur II, Sangraish, Sujagunge, Mirpur and Sitar Chur ...	4 2 2 3
Ditto	Brahmanberia	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Bazar Brahmanberia, Kalaisiri, Pukharpur, Kasharipati and Chatkipara ... Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Pachim Nuddah, Bazar Nuddah, Fulbaria, Sirpore, and Paikpara ... Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Shemraikandi, Mourail, Kantale, Bhadughur and Nowapara ... Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Gokarna, Bazar Gokarna, Paertala, Dariapur and Brahmanbati ...	2 2 2 2

PATNA DIVISION.

Gya	Gya	10	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the municipal boundary; on the south by Runga Bahadur Road; on the east by the river; and on the west by the municipal boundary ... Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Runga Bahadur Road; on the south by Kathokar Nallah; on the east by the River Road; and on the west by Cutchery Road ... Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Runga Bahadur Road; on the south by Kathokar Nallah; on the east by Cutchery Road; and on the west by Ripon Road ... Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Runga Bahadur Road; on the south by Palmer Road; on the east by Ripon Road; and on the west by the municipal boundary ... Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by Kathokar Nallah and Palmer Road; on the south by Katara Road; on the east by the river; and on the west by the municipal boundary ... Ward No. VI.—Bounded on the north by Katara Road; on the south by Nowagarigati Street; on the east by the river; and on the west by Godavery and Munglagouri Roads ... Ward No. VII.—Bounded on the north by Nowagarigati Street; on the south by Chanchowra Street; on the east by the river; and on the west by Godavery Road ... Ward No. VIII.—Bounded on the north by Chanchowra Street; on the south by the municipal boundary; on the east by the river; and on the west by the municipal boundary ... Ward No. IX.—Bounded on the north by Katara Road; on the south and west by the municipal boundary; and on the east by Godavery Road and Munglagouri Road ... Ward No. X.—The portion of the municipality on the other side of the river ...	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1
Mozufferpore	Hajipore	4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Nukhas, Manik Chowk, Chowk, Noongola, Moofibazar, Chowdhery Mobarukalli, Kanhaimal Mednimul, Hossein Khan, and Pandriwa ... Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Maggorhatta, Hela Bazar, Rambhadder, Muderkillah, Pokhra, Ibrahimgunge, Dhansuti, Bagdalahan, and Anwarpore ... Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Bagmoosa, Bagmani, Bagmulli, Khattigunge, Maksoodpore, Tangowli Sanchiputty, Hathsargunge, and Khatey Barkhorder ... Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Jarocha, Minapur, Syedpur Idris, Chowdherybazar, Chak Bara Chhip, Tola, Patwa Toli, and Bharath Rasool ...	2 2 1 3
Darbhanga	Darbhanga	7	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Bela, Bela Dillah, Bela Shanker, Mawa, Gadhi, Moheshpatti, Babhan, Gauwan, Murlagunge, Alinagar, Sunderpur, Ksilgunge, Tattchaligunge, Alafgunge, Hatuman Nagar, Bishunpur, Kaleyan, Bishunpur Taj, and Azam Nagar ... Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Moulvigunge, Chuek Nizam, Sahel Dadgunge, Banglagudh, Ramlagunge, Misirigunge, Kafagunge, Champu Nagar, Muard Sher Bazar, Sadirabad, Ruhelagunge, and Gangwara ... Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Manourgunge, Chakram Chauk, Shameshergunge, Munshi Jurawansingh, Waris Nagar, Hossein Chaker, Shilgunge, Qutubgunge, Raj Kumergunge, Saifulahgunge, Ksthat Bari, Luckmi Shagor, and Subbonkerpur ...	2 2 3

PATNA DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Durbhunga—continued.	Durbhunga	7	<p>Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Ratempur, Katke Bazar, Owam, Ram Chauk, Koberabad, Basantgunge, Sharofaddin, Mashraf Bazar, Saudagar, Labbagh, Manharan Lal, Hulungunge, and Mirzapur</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Sila Shah, Supon, Terhi Bazar, Quli Bazar, Madarpur, Mogulpur, Kotwali, Chautra Bhattnare Serai, Davangunga, Sagor, Misri Tolah, Bhagan Dass, Mufti Sainsfat, Bazidpure, and Mahdoli.</p> <p>Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Mirza Hyat Beg Sher, Mahamad Bhigo Chak, Rahmat Jawalpur, Murgya Chak, Siazapur, Mahosh Patti, Rastole Bazar, Fakira Khan, Urdu Raham Khan, Faizulch Khan, Usafgung, Rahangunge, Bela Gobindpor, Gonga Sagor, and Moulungunge</p> <p>Ward No. VII.—Mohullahs Karamgunge, Abdullahgunge, Danduma, Imambari, Belwagunge, Mahrajgunge, Ismailgunge, Sari Salar Khan, Baquargunge, Laohimpore, Bat Chaddaspore, Khaji Serai, Laheria Serai, and Punda Serai</p>	2 2 2 2
Ditto	Madhubani	5	<p>Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Bhowara, Sarat Ganj, and Chakdaha</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Srigunj, Nariartar, and Purani Chatti</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Kamat, Bhawanipore, Nai Bazar, Bahua, and Showbux Ganj</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Gadeam, Shaghan, Bhamas Bazar, and Laheria Ganj</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Sapta and Maharaj Ganj</p>	2 2 2 2 2
Saran	Chupra	4	<p>Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north, south, and east by the limits of the municipality, and on the west by Shahabgunge Road</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north and south by the limits of the municipality, on the east by ward No. I, and on the west by Nai Bazar Road</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north and south by the limits of the municipality, on the east by ward No. II, and on the west by Mohullah Dowlatgunge No. 27</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north, south, and west by the limits of the municipality, and on the east by ward No. III</p>	3 3 3 3
Ditto	Sewan	Nil	Nil	6
Ditto	Revolgunge	Nil	Nil	8

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	6	<p>Ward No. I.—The eastern ward of the municipality up to the Steamer Ghat Road, District Jail Road, and the Station Road on the west, and the railway line on the south</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the river Jamoona; on the south by a portion of the Station Road and the railway line; on the east by the Steamer Ghat Road, District Jail Road, and the Station Road</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the river Jamoona; on the south by the railway line; on the east by Nayabazar Road; and on the west by the Jantikri Road, Nathnagar Road, and the Public Garden Road</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by the river Jamoona and Dearah; on the south by the railway line; on the east by the Jantikri Road, Nathnagar Road, and the Public Garden Road; and on the west by Fort Roads Nos. I and II</p> <p>Ward No. V.—The western ward of the municipality</p> <p>Ward No. VI.—The portion of the municipality lying on the south of the railway line</p>	2 3 3 2 2 2
Monghyr	Monghyr	6	<p>Ward No. I.—Fort Laldarwaza and Mohullah Belunbasar</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Mohullah Baribazar; north and south Sarmanbasar and Topekhanabazar</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Basdeopore, Sherpur, Shampore, Madhopore, and Mogulbasar</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Sadipore, Jugulkitta, Kewra Moidan, and Betwanbasar</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Mirzapore, Purnagunge east and west, and Sandalpore</p> <p>Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Mahiddinpor, Bindwara, Mukhsuspore, Kasimbazar, and Moghara</p>	2 2 2 2 2 2
Ditto	Jamalpore	6	<p>Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Nyazong, Secundrapore, and Mungrowra</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Durangore, Dowlatpore, and Rampore</p> <p>Ward No. III.—The Bazar, Khulaisola, and Jamalpore Dih</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Keshulpore</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Mohullah Jahangira</p> <p>Ward No. VI.—The European quarters</p>	2 2 2 2 2 2

Municipalities in which the Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commis- sioners to be elected for each ward.
Sonthal Pergun- nahi.	Sahebgunge ...	Nil	Nil ...	6*
Ditto	Deoghur ...	4	<p>Ward No. I.—North and East—From the north-west corner of the Sivagunga to the nearest point on the northern boundary of the municipality, and thence east and south to where the boundary crosses the Doonka Road ...</p> <p>South—Baidyanath Street and Jhansigari Road to its junction with the Doonka Road ...</p> <p>West—Sivagunga Lane and the west bank of the Sivagunga tank.</p> <p>Ward No. II.—North—Baidyanath Street and Jhansigari Road ...</p> <p>South—Jamunajore nuddy, which is the boundary of the municipality ...</p> <p>East—The eastern boundary of the municipality ...</p> <p>West—Wilmot Bazar Street, Bhairub Bazar and road, and Jamunajore Road ...</p> <p>Ward No. III.—North—Barabazar Road, Kunjraputti Lane, and Harakishen Sha's Street as far as its junction with the new Jalshar Road ...</p> <p>South—The southern boundary of the municipality ...</p> <p>East—The south end of Wilmot Bazar Street, Bhairub Bazar and road, and Jamunajore Road ...</p> <p>West—The boundary of the municipality ...</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—North—The northern boundary of the municipality ...</p> <p>South—Harakishen Shah's Street, Kunjraputti Lane and Barabazar Road ...</p> <p>East—The north end of Wilmot Bazar Street, a portion of Baidyanath Road, the Sivagunga Lane, and the west bank of Sivagunga ...</p> <p>West—The western boundary of the municipality ...</p>	3 3 2 2
Purneah	Purneah ...	4	<p>Ward No. I.—To the east of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road ...</p> <p>Ward No. II.—To the west of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road ...</p> <p>Ward No. III.—To the east of the City Main Road ...</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—To the west of the City Main Road ...</p>	3 3 3 3
Maldah	English Bazar...	4	<p>Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Abhirampore, Gandharbapore, Lakrikhana, Madhubani, Makkumpore, Pirojepore, Rajaparras, Sahastoli and Singatolas ...</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Andharupara, Bangaltoli, Bibigram, Bokhotoli, English Bazar, Ghasiaratoli, Hatkhola, Hyderpore, Kantabari, Kutitola, Moheshmati, Mirerchuk, Noabasti, Nyagram, and Sankapara ...</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Baloochora, English Bazar, Golaputtee, Gosaintoli, Kasariputtee, Kutubpur and Puratoli ...</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Babutoli, Boohatek, Bansbari, Kotabari, Mokimpore, Phutbari and Tilukgirer Bazar ...</p>	4 3 2 2
Ditto	Maldah ...	3	<p>Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Kajidura, Cholisapara, Brajigma and Katra Tilmandai Sarbari ...</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Khord Sarbari, Pirojepore, Mokotilpore, Tootbari, Kachubari and Bangaltoli ...</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Suripara, Fulbari, Shaik Mohun, Tarapore, Balia, and Nababgunge ...</p>	3 3 2

ORISSA DIVISION.

Cuttack	Cuttack	9	<p>Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Cuttack Chundy, Stone Road, Guruda Bazar, Dagarpada, Brahman Sahi, Hasnabad, Kotgara Sahi, Dalusingpatna, Roghu Sahu, Godam Gully, Bhutia Sahi, Alisaha Bazar, Mangla Sahi, Kafia, Sedaisor, Mausingpatna, Bhelamean Bazar, Mastaram Nath, Bedadhar Road and Toolsepur ...</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Kutcherry Road, Chowdhury Bazar, Ferangi Bazar, Jagornath Road, College Lane, Normal School, Sanggot Lane, Peary Mohun Sen Gully, Makundprosad Gully, Mala Sahi, Bisornath Mahadeb Lane, Peary Baboo Gully, Hadi Sahi, Bhandary Sahi, Bakharabad, Ramnath Gully, Jai Baboo Gully, Kasi Baboo Gully, Gud Sahi Gully, and Bauri Sahi Gully ...</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Cuttack Chundy, Adalsah Khan Lane, Amdukhalifa Lane, Cutcherry Road, Gonais Mandir, Buditkhakurani Gully, Aparty Sahu Gully, Juma Masjid Gully ...</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Ram Chowdhury Street, Alam Chund Bazar, Banksa Bazar, Ganga Mandir, Durji Sahi, Jagornath Bullubh Road, Mahandipir, Bauri Sahi, Khatbin Sahi, Oriya Bazar, Osat Lane, and Latmandir ...</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Cuttack Chundy, Sheik Bazar, Abdul Guffur Gully, Fakir Sahi, Bamphi Sahi, Guptipul, Khatbin Sahi, Dewan Bazar, Oriya Bazar, Christian Sahi, Talanga Sahi, Cutcherry Road, Satahat and Mission Road ...</p> <p>Ward No. VI.—Cutcherry Road, Chowdhury Bazar, Jolaya Sahi, Kutgara Sahi, Parkatnath Gully, Ferangi Bazar and Mangla-thakurani Gully ...</p>	1 2 1 1 1 2
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* Municipalities in which the Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Cuttack—concluded.	Cuttack	9	<p>Ward No. VII.—Telanga Bazar, Jagornath Road, Itaghnath Gully, Bumpi Sahi, Kukariapada, Gopaljee Gully, Bhagatpur, Nunia Sahi, Tara Chandpatna, Nanno Sahi, Kodam, Rossul, Foster Street and Kamar Sahi</p> <p>Ward No. VIII.—Cutcherry Road, Phulmandai Sahi, Telangadhoba Sahi, Foster Street, Rousapatna, Sant Sahi, Maria Sahi, Patni Sahi, Kasorpur, Bapari Sahi, Sadanand Jachak Gully, Dhobui Gully, Kaly Kinkur Chatterjee Gully, Kalai Sahu Gully, Badai Sahi, Kailas Baboo Gully, Banis Sahi, Naik Sahi, Brahman Sahi and Sarso Road</p> <p>Ward No. IX.—Commissioner Road, Hospital Road, Manglathakurani Road, Maiba Sahi, Jobra Road, Telanga Sahu, Manglabag Road, Thoris Sahi, Mirkamalpatna, Gand Sahi, Jagornath Road, Sagaria Sahi, Ranihat and Chotara Bazar</p>	1 2 1
Pooree	Pooree	6	<p>Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Bati Sahi and Gourbar Sahi</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Kalikadevi Sahi, Matimandap Sahi and Dolemandap Sahi</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Baseli Sahi and Harchandi Sahi</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Marakanda Sahi and Churang Sahi</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Kundhaibent Sahi</p> <p>Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Diatapara Sahi, Kumbhpara and Dandimal Sahi</p>	2 2 2 2 2 2
Balasore	Balasore	6	<p>Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Brahmanpara, Kentpara, Kama-para, Kumbhpara, Musulmanpara, Kayasthpara, Chasapara and Gosalpara</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Amlapara, Tanti Sahi, Thatari Sahi, Gookha Sahi, Mahanty Sahi, Rice Stall and Kasaipara</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Baistabpara, Tanti Sahi, Brahmanpara, Teli Sahi, and Chasapara</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—The European quarter, Native Christian para, and mohullahs Amlapara, Pan Sahi and Teli Sahi</p> <p>Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Mochipara, Baniapara, Choonkar Sahi and Mahajanpara</p> <p>Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Brazeerpara, Dufturi Sahi, Kent Sahi, Chowdhuri Sahi, Paira Sahi, Mahajanpara, Kent Sahi, Kandra Sahi, Dhoba Sahi, and Musulmanpara</p>	2 2 2 2 2 2

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Hazaribegh Lehardugga	Chattr Ranchi	Nil. 4	<p>Nil</p> <p>Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north and east by the municipal limits; on the west by the Sudder Road, and on the south by the Purulia Road</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north and west by the municipal limits; on the south by the Tank Road as far as the bridge at the south east corner of the lake, and thence by the wall on the south side of the Commissioner's compound; and on the east by the Sudder Road</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the line defined above as the southern boundary of Ward No. II; on the east by the Thanna and Dorunda Roads; and on the south and west by the municipal limits</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by the Purulia Road; on the west by the Thanna and Dorunda Roads; and on the south and east by the municipal limits</p>	10 2 1 3
Manbhoom	Purulia	4	<p>Ward No. I.—Bounded on the east by the Barrakar Road and Chaibassa Road; on the north, west, and south by the furthest limit of the municipality in those directions</p> <p>Ward No. II.—Bounded on the west and north by the Barrakar Road; on the south by the Bankoora Road; and on the east and north by the road starting from the Bankoora Road, joining with the Barrakar Road nearest Cart Serai, passed by girls' school building and between Chaysair and Kamoliassair</p> <p>Ward No. III.—Bounded on the south by the Man Bazar Road; on the east by the furthest limit of the municipality in that direction, and on the north partly by ditto and partly by Bankoora Road; and on the west by wards Nos. I and II</p> <p>Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by portion of Bankoora Road and Man Bazar Road; on the east by the Man Bazar Road; and on the south by the furthest limit of the municipality</p>	1 4 4 3

Municipalities in which no Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ORDERS DECLARING THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE
ELECTED FOR EACH WARD IN THE HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

The 13th October 1884.—In continuation of the notification dated the 29th September 1884, published at pages 1013 to 1015, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st October 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward in the Howrah Municipality shall be as follows:—

For each of the Wards Nos. I, IV, V, VI, VII, and IX, two Commissioners.

For each of the Wards Nos. III and VIII, three Commissioners.

For each of the Wards Nos. II and X one Commissioner.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS
UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.**

The 29th September 1884.—The following rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners in all Municipalities in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions (except Howrah and the Suburbs of Calcutta), have been laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 15 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884:—

Of the qualification of voters.

1. Persons otherwise qualified to vote must be males, who have resided within the limits of the municipality for one year previous to the date of the election.

2. Subject to the above rule, all persons who have, during the year immediately preceding the election, paid an aggregate amount of not less than Re. 1-8 in respect of any rates imposed by the Act, and who have been duly registered as hereinafter provided, shall be qualified to vote.

3. Subject to the proviso contained in rule 1, any person who, being a member of a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has, during the year preceding such election, paid in respect of any of the rates imposed by the Act an aggregate amount of not less than Re. 1-8, is a graduate or licentiate of any University, or holds a certificate as a Pleader or Mooktear, or holds any office or employment carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per mensem, shall be entitled to vote.

Of the registration of voters.

4. As soon as possible after these rules shall have been published, the Magistrate of the district shall cause to be prepared a register of persons qualified to vote. Such register shall be prepared from the assessment lists, from enquiries made by persons specially deputed for the purpose, and in such other manner as may appear expedient. Such register shall from time to time be corrected and added to as the Magistrate may direct. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Municipality to furnish the Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Officer with any available information required for the preparation and correction, from time to time, of the register in question.

5. At least one month before the date fixed for the elections as hereinafter provided, an extract from the register, showing the persons qualified to vote within each Ward, shall be published at suitable places within that ward. A copy of the whole register shall also be published at the municipal office.

6. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as he may depute for the purpose, shall sit to hear and decide objections to, and claims for, registration of voters on some date of which at least three days' notice shall have been given, and which shall be at least ten days after the publication of the lists in question, and at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections; and such decision shall be final.

7. The ward lists as amended, after the hearing and decision of claims and objections, shall be considered as the final lists of persons entitled to vote at the elections, and no person whose name does not appear in the ward lists shall be permitted to vote.

Of the qualification and the nomination of candidates.

8. Any person qualified to vote under these rules shall be qualified for nomination as a candidate.

9. Any rate-payer qualified to vote may nominate any other qualified person as a candidate.

10. The Magistrate shall, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections, issue notices calling for nominations of candidates. Such nominations shall be delivered at the municipal office within fourteen days from the date of publication of the notices in question. No names of candidates shall be received after the expiration of such period.

11. The preliminary list of candidates, with the names of the persons nominating them, shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least three weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. A notification shall at the same time be published, fixing a date for the hearing of objections to candidates. Such date shall be at least one week later than the publication of the notification in question.

12. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall hear and decide all objections to candidates; and such decision shall be final. Before publishing the final list, he shall ascertain that all the candidates are eligible and willing to stand for election.

13. The final list of candidates shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. No candidate whose name is not contained in such list shall be eligible for election.

Of the manner of holding elections.

14. The elections for the different wards shall be held on such date as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

15. The Magistrate shall decide at what place the election for each ward shall be held.

16. The date fixed for the election in each ward shall be duly notified by beat of drum, and by the publication of notices in such ward at least one month beforehand.

17. Each voter shall be entitled to vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides, and for no other. He shall be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies for such ward.

18. All persons wishing to vote must be present at the elections. No votes by proxy or in writing shall be received.

19. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall preside at the election for each ward, assisted by a Committee of not less than three and not more than five rate-payers of the ward, nominated by the Magistrate.

20. The proceedings shall commence by the presiding officer explaining the nature and objects of the meeting to the assembled voters. He shall then read out the list of candidates, and state the number of vacancies.

21. Each candidate shall then be proposed by one qualified voter, and seconded by another. Subject to the control of the presiding officer on points of order, each candidate and his proposer and seconder shall be permitted to address the assembled voters on the subject of his candidature. The names of candidates not duly proposed and seconded shall be removed from the list.

22. In the case of the number of the candidates duly proposed and seconded not being greater than the number of vacancies, the presiding officer, if he is satisfied that not less than 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward or wards in which the election is taking place are present, shall at once declare such candidates to be duly elected.

23. If the number of candidates duly proposed and seconded exceeds the number of vacancies, the presiding officer shall proceed to call for a show of hands in favour of each candidate. The presiding officer shall decide and state which of the candidates have received the largest number of votes by the said shows of hands. Should no poll be demanded against any one candidate, he shall declare such candidate to be duly elected.

24. Any defeated candidate, or his proposer or seconder, may demand a poll on his behalf, as against any or all of the candidates selected under the above rule.

25. When a poll is demanded, the votes shall then and there be recorded by the presiding officer with his own hand. All objections to voters shall, if possible, be summarily decided by the presiding officer, after reference to the register. No objections shall be entertained other than objections arising out of matters subsequent to registration under rule 6.

26. The presiding officer shall then and there declare such candidates as have a clear majority of votes to be duly elected. Provided that no candidate shall be declared to be duly elected unless at least 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward have appeared and recorded their votes.

27. If 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward are not present (Rule 22), or have not appeared and recorded their votes (Rule 26), the presiding officer shall report that the electors have failed, under section 16 of the Act, to elect Commissioners for the ward.

28. In case of an equality of votes for the same vacancy, and when the number of vacancies does not admit of all the candidates who have obtained an equality of votes being elected, the presiding officer shall postpone the election, fixing at the same time a date upon which the proceedings shall be re-commenced. When the majority for any candidate consists only of disputed votes, with reference to which further enquiry appears to be necessary, the result of such enquiry shall be notified on a subsequent date.

29. The list of duly returned candidates for the whole municipality shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Miscellaneous.

30. No person in the employment or pay of the municipality shall, directly or indirectly, engage in canvassing for votes, or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate, otherwise than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render him liable to dismissal.

31. All costs incurred in the preparation of the register of voters, the publication of notices, the holding of elections, or taking any other necessary actions under these rules, shall be payable by the Commissioners out of the municipal fund.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 29th September 1884.—The following rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners in the Municipality of Howrah have been laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 15 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884:—

Of the number of Commissioners and Wards.

1. There shall be 30 Commissioners, of whom 20 shall be elected under these rules, and 10 shall be appointed by Government.
2. The municipality shall be divided into 10 wards in accordance with the schedule annexed.

Of the qualification of voters.

3. Persons otherwise qualified to vote must be males, who have resided within the limits of the municipality for one year previous to the date of the election.

4. Subject to the above rule, all persons who have, during the year immediately preceding the election, paid an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3 in respect of any rates imposed by the Act, and who have been duly registered as hereinafter provided, shall be qualified to vote.

5. Subject to the proviso contained in rule 3, any person who, being a member of a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has during the year preceding such election, paid in respect of any of the rates imposed by the Act an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3, is a graduate or licentiate of any University, or holds a certificate as a Pleader or Mooktear, or holds any office or employment carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per mensem, shall be entitled to vote.

Of the registration of voters.

6. As soon as possible after these rules shall have been published, the Magistrate of the district shall cause to be prepared a register of persons qualified to vote. Such register shall be prepared from the assessment lists, from enquiries made by persons specially deputed for the purpose, and in such other manner as may appear expedient. Such register shall from time to time be corrected and added to as the Magistrate may direct. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Municipality to furnish the Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Officer with any available information required for the preparation and correction, from time to time, of the register in question.

7. At least one month before the date fixed for the elections as herein-after provided, an extract from the register, showing the persons qualified to vote within each ward, shall be published at suitable places within that ward. A copy of the whole register shall also be published at the municipal office.

8. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as he may depute for the purpose, shall sit to hear and decide objections to, and claims for, registration of voters on some date of which at least three days' notice shall have been given, and which shall be at least ten days after the publication of the lists in question, and at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections; and such decision shall be final.

9. The ward lists as amended, after the hearing and decision of claims and objections, shall be considered as the final lists of persons entitled to vote at the elections, and no person whose name does not appear in the ward lists shall be permitted to vote.

Of the qualification and the nomination of candidates.

10. Any person qualified to vote under these rules shall be qualified for nomination as a candidate.

11. Any rate-payer qualified to vote may nominate any other qualified person as a candidate.

12. The Magistrate shall, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections, issue notices calling for nominations of candidates. Such nominations shall be delivered at the municipal office within fourteen days from the date of publication of the notices in question. No names of candidates shall be received after the expiration of such period.

13. The preliminary list of candidates, with the names of the persons nominating them, shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least three weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. A notification shall at the same time be published, fixing a date for the hearing of objections to candidates. Such date shall be at least one week later than the publication of the notification in question.

14. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall hear and decide all objections to candidates; and such decision shall be final. Before publishing the final list, he shall ascertain that all the candidates are eligible and willing to stand for election.

15. The final list of candidates shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. No candidate whose name is not contained in such list shall be eligible for election.

Of the manner of holding elections.

16. The elections for the different wards shall be held on such date as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

17. The Magistrate shall decide at what place the election for each ward shall be held.

18. The date fixed for the election in each ward shall be duly notified by beat of drum and by the publication of notices in such ward at least one month beforehand.

19. Each voter shall be entitled to vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides, and for no other. He shall be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies for such ward.

20. All persons wishing to vote must be present at the elections. No votes by proxy or in writing shall be received.

21. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall preside at the election for each ward, assisted by a Committee of not less than three and not more than five rate-payers of the ward, nominated by the Magistrate.

22. The proceedings shall commence by the presiding officer explaining the nature and objects of the meeting to the assembled voters. He shall then read out the list of candidates, and state the number of vacancies.

23. Each candidate shall then be proposed by one qualified voter, and seconded by another. Subject to the control of the presiding officer on points

of order, each candidate and his proposer and seconder shall be permitted to address the assembled voters on the subject of his candidature. The names of candidates not duly proposed and seconded shall be removed from the list.

24. All objections to voters shall, if possible, be summarily decided by the presiding officer, after reference to the register. No objections shall be entertained other than objections arising out of matters subsequent to registration under rule 8.

25. The presiding officer shall record with his own hand the votes of the electors present.

26. The presiding officer shall then and there declare such candidates as have a clear majority of votes to be duly elected. Provided that no candidate shall be declared to be duly elected unless at least 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward have appeared and recorded their votes.

27. If 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward have not appeared and recorded their votes, the presiding officer shall report that the electors have failed, under section 16 of the Act, to elect Commissioners for the ward.

28. In case of an equality of votes for the same vacancy, and when the number of vacancies does not admit of all the candidates who have obtained an equality of votes being elected, the presiding officer shall postpone the election, fixing at the same time a date upon which the proceedings shall be re-commenced. When the majority for any candidate consists only of disputed votes, with reference to which further enquiry appears to be necessary, the result of such enquiry shall be notified on a subsequent date.

29. The list of duly returned candidates for the whole municipality shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Miscellaneous.

30. No person in the employment or pay of the municipality shall, directly or indirectly, engage in canvassing for votes, or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate, otherwise than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render him liable to dismissal.

31. All costs incurred in the preparation of the register of voters, the publication of notices, the holding of elections, or taking any other necessary actions under these rules, shall be payable by the Commissioners out of the municipal fund.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SCHEDULE.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

ELECTION WARDS.

Ward No. I.

North—Joya Bibee's Lane, outfall drain on the south of Hurro Dhole's garden and Chandaiparah lane. *South*—Horogunge Road. *East*—River. *West*—Hooghly road.

Ward No. II.

North—A line beginning at a point on the Hooghly road 100 feet south of Nuskurparah lane, thence a direct line westward across the Maleepanchghurrah paddy-fields to the culvert opposite garden of Bhoggobutty Bysack on the Belloor road and Nelloah road. *South*—Sonaton Mistry's Garden lane and Bamoongachee paddy-fields. *East*—Grand Trunk road and Hooghly road. *West*—Bamoongachee paddy-fields.

Ward No. III.

North—Horogunge road. *South*—Golabaree road. *East*—River. *West*—Grand Trunk road.

Ward No. IV.

North—Golabaree road and Peelkhanah lane. *South*—Railway premises. *East*—River Hooghly. *West*—Railway line.

Ward No. V.

North—Railway premises, Dore's road and Howrah paddy-fields. *South*—Telkul Ghat road, Harcourt's lane and Kally Banerjea's lane. *East*—River. *West*—Bhoggobutty Karar's lane, Doorga Doss Bose's lane, Koylash Banerjea's lane, Lukhun Dass's lane and Kally Koondoo's lane up to its junction with Kally Banerjea's lane.

Ward No. VI.

North—Banttrah paddy-fields. *South*—Ollabibeetollah lane, Nuskurparah lane and Bostomparrah lane. *East*—Bhoggobutty Karar's lane, Doorga Dass Bose's lane, Lukhun Dass's lane, Kally Koondoo's lane, Needhee Ram Manjee's lane, Gopaul Banerjea's lane and portion of Ramkistopore lane between its junctions with Gopal Banerjea's lane and the footpath through Baboo Chunder Coomar Banerjea's garden. *West*—Belgachia road, a direct line from that road beginning from the south-eastern corner of Deno Sen's garden across the paddy-fields to a point on the Mukordah road 1,764 feet west of the toll-house, Doomrar Jollah, Haldarparrah lane, Goddadhur Mistry's lane and Kasoondiah paddy-fields.

Ward No. VII.

North—Telkul Ghat road, Harcourt's lane and Kally Banerjea's lane. *South*—Banstollah Ghat road and Park's Garden lane. *East*—River. *West*—Kally Koondoo's lane, Needhee Ram Manjee's lane, Gopaul Banerjea's lane and portion of Ramkistopore lane between its junction with Gopaul Banerjea's lane and Park's Garden lane.

Ward No. VIII.

North—Banstollah Ghat road, Park's Garden lane, footpath through Baboo Chunder Coomar Banerjea's garden, Koyepooker lane and Mosulmanparrah lane. *South*—Juggut Banerjea's Ghat road, Rajah's Bagan lane, Mollahparah branch lane and portion of Khetter Banerjea's lane from its junction with the latter lane and Circular road at the house of Deno Master. *East*—River. *West*—Circular road.

Ward No. IX.

North—Juggut Banerjea's Ghat road, Rajah's Bagan lane, Mollahparah branch lane, Khetter Banerjea's lane between its junction with the latter lane and Circular road at the house of Deno Master and portion of Circular road between its junction with Khetter Banerjea's lane and Chatterjea's hat. *South*—River. *East*—River. *West*—Belliah khal and Botanical Garden.

Ward No. X.

North—Doomrar Jollah and Shokhair bazar road. *South*—Baxarah paddy-fields. *East*—A line from the south-eastern corner of Doomrar Jollah to Haldarparrah lane, Goddadhur Mistry's lane and Mosulmanparrah lane. *West*—Boroj Maut lane and western portion of Baxarah road between its junction with Boroj Maut lane and the culvert over Baxarah khal.

DATE OF ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS FOR MUNICIPALITIES
UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

The 30th September 1884.—It is hereby notified for general information that the elections of Commissioners, under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, in all Municipalities in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, not mentioned in the first schedule of the said Act, will be held on the twenty-fifth day of November next.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different District of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 18th October 1884.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Oct. 18 '84	Nil	Weather—days sunny and nights cool. Prospects of crops now fair in Ranigunge except Kakra; they are good nowhere else unless there be rain within a week; prospects bad in certain tracts. Price of rice fallen to 15 seers per rupee in Ranigunge; and rising slightly elsewhere. Public health good.
	Cutwa	Nil	
	Chusa	Nil	
	Ranegunge	Nil	
	2 Bankura, " 18	Nil	Weather—dry and hot, and somewhat cloudy at the close of the week. Price of rice falling still further in many places, at Mejia it is 17 seers per rupee. More rain wanted. <i>Amra</i> outturn 8 annas. Prospects of winter paddy very good, except in some tracts. All other crops excellent. A few cases of cholera reported. Otherwise public health very good.
	Hishenpore	Nil	
	Mahara	Nil	
	Khattra	Nil	
	3 Beerbhoom, " 18	Nil	Weather—fine, mornings cool. Much of <i>amra</i> crop requires rain. <i>Amra</i> paddy being cut. Outturn of both expected to be very deficient; no improvement in Nalhatti and Shahpur. Prices steady. General health good.
	Rampore Haut	Nil	
	4 Midnapore, " 18	Nil	Weather—nights cool and days hot. Prospects of crops generally good, even better than they were anticipated last week.
PRESDIDENT DIV.	5 Hooghly, " 18	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Paddy on low lands doing well, that on higher lands, which is about a month later than usual, is beginning to suffer from want of rain, which is now much wanted, especially in thanas Pandua, Balagarh and parts of Jehanabad. Other crops doing well. Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
	Howrah, " 20	Nil	Weather—fine. <i>Amra</i> paddy and sugarcane good.
	Oolcoberiah	Nil	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergha, Oct. 20 '84	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>amra</i> paddy good. Sugarcane doing well. Rubber crops being sown. Public health generally good.
	7 Nuddea, " 18	Nil	Weather—cool and fine. <i>Amra</i> on high lands requires more rain. Prospects not very favorable in parts of Meherpore. Ploughing and sowing of winter crops going on. Fever slightly increased.
	Koonthes	Nil	
	Meherpore	Nil	
	Chondanga	Nil	
	Ranaghat	Nil	
	8 Khoolua, " 20	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Mornings and evenings cool. Crops hitherto gathered good. Prospects of <i>amra</i> paddy good, and if there be rain the crop will be a full one; otherwise it will fall a little short. Health fair.
RAJSHAHY DIV.	9 Jessore, " 18	Nil	Weather—days hot, nights cool. Prospects of <i>amra</i> crop continue favourable. Cultivation of winter crops going on. Price of rice day by day increasing. Public health fair. The fever season is setting in.
	Jhanida	Nil	
	Margorah	Nil	
	Narail	Not received.	
	Boingong	Nil	
	10 Moorshedabad, " 18	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Dearah lands must be re-sown owing to the late rise in rivers. One or two heavy showers of rain, of which there is no prospect, are much wanted for <i>amra</i> ; things being worst in thanas Boota and Mirzapore. Ordinary rice selling at from 12 to 13½ seers per rupee.
	11 Dinagore, Oct. 17 '84	Nil	Weather—cool at night and cloudy at times, but no rain. Paddy on high lands would be better for rain, but that on low lands is tolerably safe now. Sowing of mustard, pulses, &c., going on briskly. Rubber harvest promises well.
	12 Rajshahye, " 18	Nil	Weather—bright and clear. Rain still urgently wanted. Prices rising. Health good.
	Natore	Nil	
	Bowgang	Not received.	
RAJSHAHY DIV.	13 Rangpore, " 17	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>amra</i> crops continue bad. Other standing crops doing well. Prices of food-grains gradually rising. Fever prevalent.
	Gaibanda	Nil	
	Kurigram	Nil	
	Nitphamari	Nil	
	14 Bogra, " 18	Nil	Weather—cool. <i>Amra</i> paddy in thanas Shibganj, Khetla, Panchbibi and Nawabgunge doing well, and expected to yield a 10 to 12-anna crop. Sugarcane is an excellent crop in Panchbibi, and pulses, <i>til</i> and yams give good promise. Bogra and Sherpur thanas have bad crops, and <i>amra</i> reported to be a decidedly short crop in Shariakandi. Prices steady. Much fever.
	15 Pabna, " 18	Nil	Weather—cool; no rain during the week. Winter paddy still requires at least one good fall of rain. Its condition is far from good. Other crops doing well. Prices show little fluctuation. A good deal of fever prevalent, and there is also some cholera in parts of the Sorjgunge sub-division. Cold weather has apparently set in. All very fair with no material difference from the normal average.
	16 Darjeeling, " 18	Nil	
	17 Jalpigoree, " 20	Nil	Weather—mornings and evenings cool. Late paddy is not doing well except that on low-lying lands. Prices very high owing to exportation to districts where there is scarcity. Common rice selling at from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Lands for mustard and tobacco are being got ready.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Budda Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—continued			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca Div.	18 Dacca, Oct. 18 '84	Nil	Weather—days hot and nights cool. Cutting of jute completed, that of sugarcane commenced. Pulses being sown. Prospects of crops fair, but the rapid subsiding of water and want of sufficient rain will likely cause injury to paddy crops. Price of rice now falling. Public health generally good except in Naraingunge, from where few cases of cholera and fever reported.
	Manickgunge	Nil	
	Moonsheegunge	Nil	
	Naraingunge	Nil	
	19 Furreedpore, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—cool and more settled. Amun paddy crop fair.
Chittagore Div.	Goswondo	Nil	
	Madaripore	Nil	
	20 Backergunge, " 16 "	0.04	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of amun crop good. Fever still prevails in the Perozapore sub-division.
	21 Mymensingh, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Prospects improved generally. Paddy on low lands looks well. Steeping of jute continues.
	Jamshidpore	Nil	
	Kishoregunge	Nil	
	Netrokona	Nil	
	22 Chittagong, Oct. 20 '84	Nil	Weather—getting cooler at night. Prospects of crops fair. Prices stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera and cattle-disease still continue; otherwise general health good.
	23 Noakhali, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—fair, mornings cool with northerly breeze. Prospects of amun paddy good. Late rice being reaped. Land being prepared for rubber crops. Public health much improved. Cattle-disease continues.
	24 Tipperah, " 16 "	Nil	Weather—mornings and evenings misty; days hot and clear. Prospects of late paddy generally good. Crops on high lands in the Brahmanbaria sub-division suffering. October rains will save even these, and give fine crops on low lands. Crops on low-lands will probably suffer slightly if no more rain fall. Excessive heat promises rain shortly. Price of rice high and rising. Crops other than paddy doing well.
Chittagore Div.	Brahmanbaria	Nil	
	Chandpur	Nil	
Chittagore Div.	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—foggy mornings; unusually hot during the latter part of the week. Harvesting of jowar paddy still continues. Prospects of cotton and sugarcane good. Lands being prepared for mustard.
	Hill Tipperah, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—hot. Prospects of crops favourable. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
Patna Div.	26 Patna, Oct. 18 '84	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> completed. Late rain much improved prospects of paddy, but more rain greatly wanted. Ploughing and sowing for <i>rubber</i> in progress. Health fair.
	27 Gaya, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—fair, but dry. Paddy doing well to the west, and fairly to the south. To the east it is in a very bad way. Reports have come in at Nowada of beggars dying of starvation. <i>Rubber</i> prospects everywhere at present good. Public health generally good.
	Nowada	Nil	
	Aurangabad	Nil	
	28 Shahabad, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Bhadoi</i> crops good; winter paddy promising.
	Airah	Nil	
	Buxar	Nil	
	Saonwan	Not received.	
	Phabhus	Nil	
	29 Darbhanga, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—cool at night. Sowing of <i>rubber</i> crops still going on. More rain wanted for paddy on high lands. That on low lands seems to be promising. Cholera reported from thana Buncpatti in the Mothubani sub-division. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Patna Div.	Tajpur	Nil	
	Modhubani	Nil	
	30 Mousseripore, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—bright and close, with light westerly winds. Paddy crop continues to promise a moderate harvest. Wheat and barley have been sown and are coming up. <i>Rahar</i> extremely promising. Public health good.
	Sunamthi	Nil	
	Rajipore	Nil	
Patna Div.	31 Saran, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—evening and nights cool; days warm and bright. In <i>chauri</i> , and where irrigation is practicable, paddy doing well. <i>Rahar</i> , cotton and sugarcane look promising. Sowings of <i>rubber</i> crops, poppy and potato going on. Most of paddy-fields, which could not be transplanted in time, are being sown with <i>rubber</i> crops, and prospects at present promising. Prices steady. Sporadic cases of cholera and fever reported; otherwise public health good.
	Sewan	Nil	
Patna Div.	Gopalgunge	Nil	
	32 Champaran, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Ploughing and sowing for <i>rubber</i> crops in progress. Public health good. A few cases of fever reported.
Bhagalpur Div.	33 Monghyr, Oct. 18 '84	Nil	Weather—clear, with light winds. Prospects of crops promising. River has fallen very considerably, and sowings of <i>rubber</i> being pushed on. Prices easy.
	Begusarai	Nil	
	Jamui	Nil	
	34 Bhagalpur, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cold weather set in. Paddy that has revived is doing well. <i>Rubber</i> being sown. <i>Kurthi</i> and <i>Kalai</i> on high lands doing well. Price of rice stationary. Public health good except a few cases of fever in the Soopool sub-division, and of small-pox and cholera in the Banka sub-division.
	35 Purneah, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—dry and clear, with westerly winds. Prospects of crops very fair to north and poor to south. Much <i>Kalai</i> destroyed by flood.
	Kissengunge	Nil	
	Arrah	Nil	
	36 Maldah, " 16 "	Nil	Weather—cool and pleasant. Rain still very much wanted for winter paddy, especially in the Barindia. Sowing of <i>rubber</i> crops has commenced. Common rice selling at from 11 to 12 seers per rupee. General health good.
	37 Bonthal Pergah, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—fine, but not quite settled. Late rain done so immense amount of good. Standing crops have been saved, and prospects of a good <i>rubber</i> greatly enhanced. General health good.
	Rajmahal	Nil	
	Pakour	Nil	
	Doghur	Nil	
	Godda	Nil	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Div.	38 Cuttack, Oct. 17 '84	Nil	Weather—seasonable and very cloudy to-day; rain shortly expected. <i>Laghu sarad</i> ripening. <i>Garu sarad</i> in ear and promising well, but requires rain. Price of rice stationary. <i>Bubbes</i> crops being sown. A few cases of cholera here and there.
	39 Pooree, " 16 "	1.17	Weather—hot occasionally with slight rain. Standing crops much benefited by recent rain. More rain wanted. Early <i>laghu sarad</i> being harvested. Late <i>sarad</i> in ear. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice selling at an average of 19 seers 6 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder sub-division, and 20 seers 5 chittacks in the Khorda sub-division. Cholera reported from a few places.
	40 Balasore " 17 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>beali</i> still continues. Prospects of <i>sarad</i> crops good. Public health generally fair.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	41 Hazaribagh, Oct. 17 '84	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> crops finished in almost all places in the district. Prospects of paddy crops generally fair. Lands being prepared for winter crops: in some places sowings have commenced. Public health generally good.
	42 Lohardugga, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable, sky overcast and rain expected. A good fall of rain now is wanted to ripen paddy crop, and enable <i>rubhee</i> sowings to be completed. Prospects of crops continue good. No great change in prices. Fever still prevalent.
	43 Singhbhum, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—first part of the week bright and clear, latterly unsettled, cloudy, and threatening rain. Prospects of all crops continue excellent. Fever of usual type very prevalent. Cattle-disease reported from several villages.
	44 Manbhum, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter paddy fair, though a little more rain would be beneficial. <i>Sirgaia</i> , <i>kurthi</i> , <i>biri</i> , <i>kalai</i> and <i>rakar</i> promising. Coarse rice selling at from 13 to 20 seers per rupee. Public health good.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 21st October 1884.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT OF HOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN THE DISTRICTS
OF BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 16TH OCTOBER 1884

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE.—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.		DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE.—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUL MILLET— LUMBOO, RAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLUN JOWAR.								
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
1	Bardwan	15 0	14 4	13 8	22 0	22 0	25 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	16 8	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Bankura	15 8	15 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	13 12	13 12	14 0	16 0	15 8	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Barhbar	16 8	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	18 0	13 8	14 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Hoochly	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Howrah	15 0	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	12 12	13 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Districts.																										
7	Calcutta	17 10	17 10	16 0	20 0	20 10	20 10	8 6	8 6	11 8	10 8	10 8	16 0	11 6	11 8	22 0	11 7	11 7	21 6							
8	24-Pargunnahs	14 0	14 0	13 5	17 8	17 8	17 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Nadua	16 0	16 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	24 10	10 1	11 2	15 4	11 8	12 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Jessore	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Moorshedabad	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	15 0	14 8	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Dinapore	16 0	16 12	16 0	16 8	17 0	14 8	10 8	12 0	19 0	13 4	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Rajshahy	{ 16 8 to 17 4 }	17 0	16 0	22 8	24 0	22 0	{ 8 10 to 10 14 }	11 8	12 8	{ 11 6 to 12 0 }	15 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Rangpore	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 7	10 0	13 8	10 11	11 10	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Bogra	15 0	17 1	18 0	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	9 12	12 0	12 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Fakka	19 8	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	8 4	7 14	8 4	12 12	12 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Jalpigree	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	11 0	13 4	11 8	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eastern Districts.																										
20	Dacca	16 0	16 0	14 4	18 0	...	...	12 0	10 10	8 0	14 8	13 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...		
21	Farradpore	20 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Meeragunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Mymensingh	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 4	11 8	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	

- A In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Chitra 16 acares, Cutra 18 acares, and Rangpore 18½ acares.
 B In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11 to 16 acares per rupee.
 C In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11 to 13½ acares per rupee.
 D In the sub-division of Central the retail price of salt was 12½ acares per rupee.
 E In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Rangpore 18 acares and Jehanabad 18½ acares.
 F In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Bansat and Muskrat 13 acares, Barrackpore 13½ acares, and Dum-Dum 12 acares.
 G In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Kashra 13 acares, Meherpore and Choudanga 12 acares, and Itanagar 12½ acares.
 H In the sub-division of B the retail price of salt was 14 acares per rupee.
 I In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Jharkhand and Naail 12 acares, Magurah 10½ acares, and Hongong 13 acares.
 J In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 acares, and Jungpore and Bandi 12 acares.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th October 1884.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLARS.																				WHOLESALE PRICES PER M. AND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.		
LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.										
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.								
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.						
																				BENGAL.					
																				Western Districts.					
...	18	0	18	8	21	0	190	0	120	0	13	0	13	10	13	2	A 2-14-8	2-14-9	2-15-8	Burdwan.
...	17	8	17	8	17	4	240	0	240	0	13	8	12	13	12	0	B 3-3-6	3-3-6	3-3-6	Bankura.
...	18	0	18	4	20	0	160	0	160	0	12	11	13	0	12	0	C 3-2-6	3-2-6	3-1-3	Berhampur.
...	16	0	16	0	16	0	155	0	155	0	12	13	12	12	11	12	D 3-0-3	3-0-3	3-14	Midnapore.
...	17	0	17	0	17	0	120	0	120	0	13	9	13	9	13	9	E 2-14	2-14	2-14	Hooghly.
...	17	0	16	8	17	0	80	0	80	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	F 3-0	3-0	3-0	Howrah.
																				Central Districts.					
...	21	8	21	8	25	10	19	11	19	11	30	0	100	0	100	0	G 2-12	2-12	2-12	Calcutta.
...	20	0	16	0	23	8	17	8	17	8	100	0	90	0	90	0	H 3-0	3-0	3-0	24-Pargunnah.
...	21	51	21	51	18	18	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	13	11	104	I 3-2	3-2	3-2	Nudua.
...	16	0	16	0	16	0	300	0	330	0	180	0	12	0	12	0	J 3-2	3-2	3-4	Khoolna.
...	16	0	16	0	16	0	190	0	190	0	10	12	10	12	10	12	K 3-1	3-1	3-2	Jessore.
...	20	0	21	0	20	0	190	0	190	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	L 3-1-3	3-1-3	3-0	Moorshedabad.
...	14	0	16	0	17	12	160	0	160	0	180	0	...	11	0	11	M ...	3-2	3-6	Dinapore.
...	20	11	21	0	19	8	240	0	240	0	240	0	12	0	12	12	N 3-0	3-0	3-1-3	Rajahmundry.
...	14	0	20	0	17	3	110	0	100	0	110	0	11	14	11	14	O 3-2	3-2	3-5	Bargore.
...	17	4	17	1	16	8	80	0	80	0	62	8	10	8	12	0	P 3-5-4	3-5-4	3-2-8	Bogra.
...	17	4	17	4	18	13	300	0	300	0	300	0	12	6	12	6	Q 3-1-6	3-1	3-2-6	Pubna.
14	0	16	0	13	0	20	0	24	0	23	2	10	0	10	0	8	0	102	8	103	8	R 4-0	4-8	4-8	Darjeeling.
...	16	0	16	0	16	0	128	0	128	0	128	0	12	4	12	4	S 3-4	3-4	3-4	Jalpigore.
																				Eastern Districts.					
...	17	0	16	0	19	8	90	0	90	0	90	0	13	0	13	0	T 3-1	3-0	3-0	Dacca.
...	16	0	16	0	20	0	190	0	190	0	190	0	13	0	13	0	U 3-2	3-2	3-5	Farrukpore.
...	17	0	17	0	18	0	190	0	190	0	190	0	13	0	13	0	V 3-11	3-11	2-11	Backergunge.
...	14	8	14	8	16	0	...	...	...	...	12	8	12	8	...	...	W 3-2	3-2	3-4	Mymensingh.

K The retail price of salt at Raigunge and Nithpore was 11½ seers per rupee.

L In the sub-division of Nattore the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

M In the sub-division of the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda and Kurigram 12 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.

N In the sub-division of Raigunge the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.

O The retail price of salt at Ku seung was 8 seers per rupee, and at Silliguri 10 seers per rupee.

P The retail price of salt at Fallowatta in Alipor sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.

Q In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshigunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, and Waringunge 12½ seers.

R In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goolundo 12 seers, and Malasipur 12 seers.

S In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patashah 10½ seers, and Parosopore 11 seers.

T In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10½ seers, Atia 12 seers, and Jamalpore 11½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																												
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBURN MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLUR JOWAR.													
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.											
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.											
Eastern Districts.—Concluded.																														
22	Chittagong	15	0	15	0	11	8	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	13	8	17	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Noakhilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	14	0	19	0	14	0	17	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tippurah	15	4	13	5	11	12	...	...	...	11	7	12	12	18	12	13	1	16	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	11	6	13	0	12	5	13	5	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12	0	12	0	10	0	...	...	...	12	0	14	0	18	0	14	0	16	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																														
26	Patna	21	0	21	0	21	0	25	0	25	0	20	0	11	4	15	0	12	0	12	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	19	0	17	8	17	0	20	8	21	8	23	0	8	8	9	4	11	0	11	8	11	4	14	8	...	...	...	...
28	Shahabad*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Darbhanga*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Muzaffarpore	19	0	17	0	17	0	26	0	26	0	30	0	12	0	11	0	10	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	...	...	...	...
31	Samt	20	0	19	8	17	0	23	0	25	0	29	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	12	4	12	4	17	8	...	...	25	0
32	Chumpran	15	6	14	0	19	0	20	0	21	0	29	0	13	0	11	0	14	0	20	0	15	8	19	0	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	19	7	19	0	17	13	19	15	21	0	26	4	9	12	9	8	11	8	11	0	10	8	13	2	...	...	...	...
34	Bhagalpore	18	15	18	15	15	2	18	15	18	15	21	7	10	1	10	1	12	10	12	10	12	10	15	2	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah	17	0	...	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Maidah	19	8	20	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	16	0	13	8	12	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Southal Perga.	17	0	16	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																														
38	Cuttack	19	11	18	6	13	2	...	...	...	...	13	2	13	2	12	2	17	17	18	6	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree	14	7	13	2	10	8	...	...	...	...	15	12	17	2	15	12	19	2	18	3	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore	16	0	16	0	14	0	11	0	11	0	...	14	0	13	0	10	0	24	0	19	0	16	0
CHOTA NAGPONE South-Western Frontier Agency.																														
41	Hazaribagh	15	8	14	0	14	0	16	0	15	8	20	0	11	0	11	0	9	8	14	0	12	0	15	0
42	Lohardugga	13	0	12	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	15	0	16	0	18	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Baglboom	18	0	18	0	18	0	20	0	22	0	24	0	20	0	20	0	22	0	24	0	24	0	26	0
44	Manbhoon	13	0	13	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	14	0	13	0	16	0	19	0	20	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not received.

† In the interior the price of rice ranged from 23½ to 36½ annas per rupee.

U In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 12½ annas per rupee.

V In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Brahmanbariah 12½ annas, and Chandpore 12 annas.

W In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Nowada 10 annas, and Aurangabad 12 annas.

X In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Bhatnagar 11 annas, and Hajipur 12½ annas.

Y In the subdivisions of Buxar and Gopalgunge the retail price of salt was 12 annas per rupee.

Z In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 13 annas per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st October 1884.

SEER OF 80 TOLANS.

SHEER OF 60 TOLAH.																								WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.				DISTRICTS.
LESSER MILLET— NAGOR MURWA AND CHENNA.						MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.						GRAM.			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.							
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.					
Eastern Districts.—(Concluded)																												
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ra. A.	Ka. A.	Ra. A.					
...	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	120 0	...	...	...	9 0	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.				
...	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 6	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakhully.				
...	15 10	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 4	3 4	3 2	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah.				
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 6	6 4	...	5 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.				
...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah.				
DEJAR.																												
...	30 0	30 0	39 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	X	3 2	3 3	3-1-6	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.		
...	21 0	22 0	20 0	210 0	220 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	W	3 4	3 4	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	Gya.				
...	Shahabad.				
...	Darbhanga.				
...	32 8	32 8	27 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	Y	3 4	3 4	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	Muzafferpoore.		
24 0	24 0	30 0	26 0	27 8	27 8	21 8	21 4	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Z	3 2	3 6	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	Saran.
...	36 0	31 0	30 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	11 0	ZI	3 7	3 4	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	Chumparan.		
...	32 8	30 8	27 13	22 1	21 12	23 10	126 0	126 0	126 0	13 1	12 4	12 1	ZII	2-14-6	2-14-6	3-2-5	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr.		
...	30 4	28 8	25 4	21 7	21 7	22 11	161 8	151 8	151 14	12 10	12 10	12 10	Z3	3-15-5	3 0	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	Bhagulpoore.		
...	17 0	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Z3	3 10	3-13-0	3 12	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah.				
...	17 8	18 0	22 0	180 0	160 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Z3	3-2-6	3-2-6	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	Malidah.				
...	40 0	40 0	40 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Z4	3 7	3 7	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergana.		
ORISSA.																												
15 12	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	23 5	21 0	18 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Z5	2 12	2 12	2 12	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
...	17 2	17 2	17 1	100 0	106 0	96 0	16 0	16 0	13 3	Z5	2 7	2 7	2 12	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.				
...	14 0	13 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8	9 3	Z6	3 6	3 6	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	Balasora.				
CHOTA NAGPORE, South-Western Frontier Agency																												
36 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Z7	3 6	3 11	3 11	...	...	...	...	...	Hazaribagh.
32 0	24 0	23 0	38 0	39 0	39 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	...	8 0	2 0	Z3	...	4 12	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	Lohardugga.
...	12 0	13 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Z6	4 0	4 0	4 7	...	...	...	...	...	Singbhoom.				
...	17 0	17 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	190 0	11 12	11 12	10 12	Z6	3 6	3 6	3 9	...	...	...	...	...	Manbhoom.				

21 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begunur 11 seers, and Jamani 1½ seers.
22 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Barha 12 seers, Madhubani 1½ seers, and Bopole 11 seers.
23 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kasimgunge 9 seers, and Arraisah 11 seers.
24 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, and Rajmahal 12 seers.
25 The retail price of salt at Khorda was 14 seers per rupee.
26 The retail price of salt at Bhuddack was 8 seers per rupee.
27 The retail price of salt at Chattras was 11 seers, and at Kharuckkha 12 seers per rupee.
28 The retail price of salt at Chattras was 11 seers, and at Kharuckkha 12 seers per rupee.
29 The retail price of salt at Daltongunge in Patnawp sub-division was 9 seers per rupee.
30 In the Govindpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUH MILLER— COMBIO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 14 0	1 9 6	1 16 0	4 14 0	4 16 0	3 6 0	3 18 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 1	1 12 0
2	Serajgunge	2 6 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	4 18 0	4 18 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	2 8 0	...	...	...
3	Decca	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 16 0	2 0 0	1 4 6	2 4 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 15 6	3 2 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 13 0	2 2 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	...	...	...
6	Patna	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 14 6	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 2 0	...	...	...
7	Balnore	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 5 6	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...
8	Pooroo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack	1 14 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 21st October 1884.

the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th October 1884.

OF 40 *SEERS*.

GRANAT MILLET— CHOLU JOWAR			LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
8 9 03	9 0 14	0	...	...	...	1 12 01	1 12 0	1 8 02	1 0 2 1	0 3 00	0 5 90	5 90 63	2 12 03	2 12 03	2 12 03	2 12 03	2 12 03	Calcutta.
...	2 90 2	10 02	7 0	...	...	0 00 3	0 02	15 03	14 03	Serajgunge.
...	2 40 2	6 02	1 0 0	6 00	6 00	7 0 3	1 03	0 03	0 0	Dacca.
...	3 66 2	8 02	0 0 0	8 00	7 00	7 0 3	0 03	0 03	14 0	Naraingunge.
...	3 80 3	0 03	0 0	...	0 63	...	...	...	4 40	Chittagong.
...	1 4 01	4 01	4 01	2 0 1	2 01	7 0 0	5 00	5 00	5 0 3	3 03	2 03	1 6	Patna.
...	2 14 0	3 0 02	8 0 0	5 00	5 00	4 0 3	6 03	6 04	2 0	Balasore.
...	2 7 02	7 02	12 0	Poorce.
...	2 5 0	2 50	2 00	...	...	...	1 10 0	1 11 0	2 00	0 8 00	8 00	8 0 2	12 03	12 03	12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 26 seers of rice.
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of July 1884 was as follows.—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																		
To Indian ports.																		
Bamboo	66,233	50	46,564	80	44,346	1,145,800	63	18	248	...	...	...			
Wood	...	...	...	...	...	231,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	57	5,512	8,548	811,553	3	337	...	...	...	...		
Other ports in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Borneo	3,992	...	3,994	561	1,320	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ports	10,734	1,053	10,611	1,445	20,885	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panicherry	...	...	50	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Inter- port trade	64,900	1,113	60,967	654	7,264	4	77,400	1,916	2,418,735	60	353	4	261	2,477	406	...	18,900	
To Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	24,337	...	24,557	5,00,160	51,937	...	5,81,004	1,30,220	1,041,920	3,44,400	2,98,101	62,080	2,190	574	...	6,569	...	122
Other Foreign
ports	4,01,682	173	4,61,600	31,720	20,833	7,993	5,30,030	84,377	4,232,270	2,54,255	80	309	519	1,054	170
Total of Foreign trade	4,46,020	173	4,86,147	5,30,320	72,770	7,256	11,02,030	1,90,497	5,324,190	3,44,400	3,06,181	63,359	2,809	1,426	170	6,569	...	673
Grand Total (1904 of 1903)	64,900	1,306	65,514	5,30,976	80,034	7,207	11,00,070	2,00,403	7,745,913	3,44,000	3,06,181	63,451	3,613	1,913	2,467	6,083	...	13,063
in July 1903	4,99,312	2,423	5,01,470	19,76,758	71,023	23,346	29,79,003	4,06,840	4,247,371	7,42,056	1,76,672	49,047	21,170	2,391	60,499	2,733

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of July 1884.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-STAPLES.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea.	Cotton.	Silk.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.				Drained.	Un-drained.	Raw.	Other kinds.
By country boats	Mds. 5,34,091	Mds. 1,25,356	Mds. 1,36,924	Mds. 2,16,772	Mds. 11,546	Mds. 70,194	No. 220,197	Mds. 1,00,079	Mds. 1,07,054	Mds. 62,702	Mds. 3,173	Mds. 470	Mds. 4,170	Mds. 90,043	Mds. 992	Mds. 17,077
By river steamers	8,583	.....	6,83,082	62,690	8,260	71,680	636,590	3,74,859	1,51,484	1,912	12,430	1,008	140	19,540	2,531	19,173
By rail (East Indian)	22,808	.....	0,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,007	66,210	29,836	786	196	.....	.....	.....	640
By rail (Cal. and South-Eastern)	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By road	41,801	7,100	190	278	.....	3,967	39,000	36	.....	.....	929	.....	7,641	6,608	.....	15,708
By sea	56,222	23,851	218	17,330	6	27	1,000	369	27	1,118	19,342	.....	3,183	12	.....	742
Grand Total of Imports in July 1884	6,61,069	1,60,214	8,10,245	3,39,240	23,619	2,73,697	8,69,037	8,94,967	3,73,096	81,036	37,914	3,078	14,960	70,135	3,513	53,603
1883	11,00,820	1,34,802	13,82,964	2,80,080	46,423	4,53,980	1,540,690	5,90,981	2,04,845	69,774	34,679	2,045	52,707	69,880	.....	.....

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of July 1884.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whether exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Whether exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.				European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
BENGAL.	Rs.	Ra.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Rs.	Ra.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	1,65,254	1,430	552	1,018	25,876	27,303	Hazaribagh	16,060	.....	.....	78	3,390	315
Berhampur	80,712	.....	252	502	16,073	9,553	Manbhum	41,010	.....	14	1,000	6,025	285
Indianapolis	81,500	.....	801	.....	54,515	2,216	Total of Chota Nagpore	57,072	.....	14	1,079	11,381	599
Hooghly	82,501	6,010	772	65	41,074	304	Grand Total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	57,84,820	29,880	10,801	8,004	7,32,153	848,044
S. Pargannas	1,41,206	16,629	415	.....	11,321	3,110	OTHER PROVINCES.						
Nuddea	2,12,560	.....	1,874	.....	29,400	10,398	Assam	6,93,700	280	405	.....	39,075	.....
Bhulna	18,880	.....	90	.....	9,161	4,015	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	21,05,784	16,830	3,136	909	19,882	399,473
Jessore	44,443	1,210	.....	16	10,020	6,075	Poona	7,33,072	1,210	1,330	.....	134,405	.....
Mooredahad	42,624	110	198	.....	20,300	105	Central Provinces	63,704	.....	90	.....	27,750	.....
Dumraon	59,700	110	131	.....	39,324	3,230	Rajputana States	14,976	.....	50	.....	144	.....
Bajpallye	2,22,210	.....	188	.....	11,485	1,050	Bombay	1,106	.....	.....	.....	1,141,000	.....
Kanpur	51,336	1,540	681	1	61,072	3,135	Madras	1,03,040	220	2,490	24	2,367,273	.....
Patna	1,81,880	.....	.....	.....	2,475	.....	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	231,000	.....
Darjeeling	66,312	440	27	.....	13,424	245	Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,000	.....
Jaipur	48,824	440	120	.....	36,783	100	British Burmah	1,85,045	.....	247	2,884	194,300	.....
Dacca	9,95,721	.....	2,527	571	42,700	280	Other places	2,07,072	6,103	5,712	701	670	5,391,605
Farrukpore	1,84,944	.....	10	.....	27,469	.....	Grand Total of 1884	77,00,059	65,693	24,361	9,532	7,31,777	13,737,072
Backergunge	24,933	.....	.....	.....	6,350	.....	Imports in July 1883	69,10,513	53,534	22,911	6,563	7,11,784	6,136,040
Manikganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,305	.....						
T. purnah	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	3,100							
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,815	.....						
Noakhali	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total of Bengal	33,65,444	25,010	10,104	1,963	4,38,503	150,935							
BIHAR.													
Patna	3,65,962	260	184	201	1,34,782	280,445							
Siwan	39,312	800	30	100	11,228	2,205	IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—						
Manabadi	1,08,462	440	10	234	25,502	54,505	From Foreign Ports—						
Manabadi	38,641	.....	.....	.....	4,246	1,820	United Kingdom	1,03,80,010	.....	19,057	.....	7,14,445	.....
Manabadi	90,072	830	11	277	11,777	10,080	Other Foreign ports	29,207	.....	456	.....	1,37,729	1,000
Manabadi	1,01,088	710	.....	.....	12,008	4,005	Total of Foreign Trade	1,04,09,217	.....	19,493	.....	8,52,174	1,000
Manabadi	85,916	.....	20	212	12,008	4,005	From Indian Ports—						
Manabadi	100,200	100	69	320	10,000	2,000	Bombay	3,417	1,47,402	.....	3,501	51,000	.....
Manabadi	1,26,972	.....	163	309	21,016	6,321	Madras	6,751	10,110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manabadi	1,21,648	230	110	344	29,464	36,440	Other ports in Madras	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bihar	19,11,604	2,970	575	2,032	2,02,250	472,110	British Burmah	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orissa.							Other Indian ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,500	Total of Interport Trade	16,108	1,57,570	.....	3,504	51,000	900
Malabar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211,900	Grand Total of 1884	1,04,21,325	1,57,570	19,493	3,504	9,52,174	1,000
Total of Orissa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211,900	Imports in July 1883	90,57,958	1,39,298	12,880	7,423	10,47,005	100

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of July 1884.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
By country boats	Rs. 1,00,442	10,603	Mds. 1,410	Mds. 3,44,467	Mds. 3,44,467	No. 91,000
By river steamers	39,312	.....	2,046	271	7,723	.....
By rail (East Indian)	45,000,000	23,036	6,108	6,608	3,10,810	1,051,470
By rail (Calcutta and South-Eastern)	10,000,000	2,860	6,440	1	1,00,072	13,008
By road	7,102	.....	4	.....	217	.....
By sea	1,47,004	9,527	159	3,549	5,019	12,550,013
Grand Total of Exports in July 1884	77,06,069	33,463	24,361	9,563	7,31,777	13,737,072
1883	69,10,513	53,534	22,911	6,563	7,11,784	6,136,040

* per lakh of population.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 17th October 1884.

COLMAN MACALAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.								Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.
			Mean barometric height, 10 A. M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A. M. temperature.			
CENTRAL.	Poorbe ...	Gopalpore ...	29.145	29.005	—	NW	171	86.0	76.8	85.3	78.2	81.8	—	82.0	77	2.0	
	False Point ...	False Point ...	29.165	29.008	+0.055	NE	123	85.0	68.0	87.8	73.3	80.6	-1.3	83.3	68	2.0	
	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29.178	29.094	+0.084	Calm	24	86.4	70.8	89.8	73.3	81.8	-0.2	83.8	63	2.4	
	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29.118	29.008	—	NNE	54	85.4	68.0	87.2	71.1	79.1	—	83.6	69	0.4	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore ...	Saugor Island ...	29.000	29.002	+0.002	NNE	155	85.7	73.0	87.3	74.0	81.1	-0.2	84.3	68	1.5	
	South 24-Pargunnahs ...	Midnapore ...	29.054	29.005	—	N	82.3	89.8	69.2	87.7	70.0	79.3	—	84.4	61	1.7	
	Howrah ...	Calcutta ...	29.070	29.008	+0.062	NE	62	84.1	73.2	87.6	74.3	81.0	-0.4	83.7	64	0.9	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	29.070	29.008	+0.062	NE	62	84.1	73.2	87.6	74.3	81.0	-0.4	83.7	64	0.9	
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	29.013	29.014	+0.001	NE	43	89.6	71.0	89.0	73.0	80.9	-0.7	83.7	66	0.0	
	Bankura ...	Bankura ...	29.070	—	—	NW	63	89.0	68.4	89.2	70.1	79.2	—	83.9	66	0.0	
	Beerbhoom ...	Ranigunge ...	29.070	—	—	NW	63	89.0	68.4	89.2	70.1	79.2	—	83.9	66	0.0	
	West Burdwan ...	West Burdwan ...	29.041	29.000	+0.041	N	43.6	87.6	71.8	87.0	73.3	80.2	-1.7	83.7	77	1.4	
	Moorsheadabad ...	Berhampore ...	29.041	29.000	+0.041	N	43.6	87.6	71.8	87.0	73.3	80.2	-1.7	83.7	77	1.4	
	Nuddea ...	Nuddea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Jessore ...	Jessore ...	29.060	29.000	+0.060	N	51	90.7	70.9	89.7	78.6	81.7	-0.4	83.8	60	0.3	
	Khoulia ...	Khoulia ...	29.060	29.000	+0.060	N	51	90.7	70.9	89.7	78.6	81.7	-0.4	83.8	60	0.3	
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	29.060	29.000	+0.060	NE	27	89.1	70.0	88.8	73.7	81.0	+0.5	84.6	79	3.7	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	Demagiri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Backergunge ...	Barrisal ...	29.060	—	—	N	Out of order.	89.1	70.4	85.7	72.7	79.2	—	85.0	67	1.4	
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	29.060	30.000	—	Calm & N	—	90.0	69.2	87.0	73.7	80.8	—	84.6	66	0.3	
	Faridpore ...	Faridpore ...	29.060	—	—	NE	39.1	89.5	68.0	86.5	73.2	80.0	—	84.6	66	0.0	
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	29.060	29.081	+0.021	N	34	91.8	70.1	89.5	74.0	81.7	-0.1	84.9	67	1.0	
	Comilla ...	Comilla ...	29.060	29.062	—	NW	16.3	92.3	68.8	90.5	73.9	82.2	—	85.7	67	0.1	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	29.060	—	—	ENE	94	91.3	68.1	89.2	74.6	81.8	—	85.1	62	3.9	
	Bogra and Pabna ...	Serajgunge ...	29.060	29.060	—	NE	37.6	91.1	64.8	89.0	70.9	79.0	—	84.2	66	0.9	
	Rajshahi ...	Rampore Beaulah ...	29.060	29.060	—	N	40.9	92.0	64.7	84.9	68.8	76.9	—	84.3	61	0.9	
	Hidaspore ...	Hidaspore ...	29.060	29.060	—	NW	53.7	89.6	65.7	88.4	70.2	79.3	—	85.3	60	0.9	
	Rangpore ...	Rangpore ...	29.060	29.060	—	NE	61	89.3	68.1	88.5	69.0	79.1	—	85.1	70	0.9	
NORTH BENGAL.	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	29.060	29.060	—	NE & E	67.6	89.0	64.1	87.9	67.0	77.6	—	83.4	64	1.4	
	Cooch Behar ...	Cooch Behar ...	29.060	29.060	—	NE & E	67.6	89.0	64.1	87.9	67.0	77.6	—	83.4	64	1.4	
	Darjeeling Hill District ...	Darjeeling ...	29.126	—	—	Calm	45	64.1	45.7	61.9	47.4	56.7	—	58.2	77	2.6	
	Purneah ...	Purneah ...	29.060	29.060	+0.000	Calm	14	89.2	64.9	88.1	67.0	77.6	-3.1	85.4	64	0.6	
	North Bhagalpore ...	North Bhagalpore ...	29.060	29.060	—	NW	—	86.4	64.0	85.8	63.0	73.4	—	80.9	61	0.6	
	Moulvibazar ...	Moulvibazar ...	29.060	29.060	—	NW	—	86.4	64.0	85.8	63.0	73.4	—	80.9	61	0.6	
	Durgha ...	Durgha ...	29.060	29.060	—	NW	—	86.4	64.0	85.8	63.0	73.4	—	80.9	61	0.6	
	Chumpra ...	Chumpra ...	29.060	29.060	—	NW	—	86.4	64.0	85.8	63.0	73.4	—	80.9	61	0.6	
	Barua ...	Barua ...	29.060	29.060	—	NW	—	86.4	64.0	85.8	63.0	73.4	—	80.9	61	0.6	
	Shahabad ...	Shahabad ...	29.060	29.060	—	NW	—	86.4	64.0	85.8	63.0	73.4	—	80.9	61	0.6	
	Barisal ...	Barisal ...	29.060	29.060	—	NW	—	86.4	64.0	85.8	63.0	73.4	—	80.9	61	0.6	
	Patna ...	Patna ...	29.060	29.060	—	NW	—	86.4	64.0	85.8	63.0	73.4	—	80.9	61	0.6	

* For five days.

Explanation.— *Summers.*—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same time. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means of the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisions of the district (i.e.), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district during the returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy

for the week ending Friday, the 17th October 1884.

Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.		
	RAINFALL.														
	Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 18th May.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.					
	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.							
0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	...	UNDA.		
0.06	0.82	2.43	2.03	4.08	-2.05	42.81	51.07	-8.26	1.8	2.6	False Point	Poorce		SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	
0.22	0.45	1.72	1.90	3.70	-1.25	43.36	49.79	-6.43	1.5	2.0	Cuttack	Cuttack			SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	0.29	1.02	3.22	4.15	-0.93	52.40	50.93	+1.47	0.2	2.1	Balasore	Balasore				SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	Nil	2.96	2.70	4.95	-2.16	61.29	57.72	+3.57	0.0	2.7	Baugor Island	South-West Midnapore	SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.		
Nil	Nil	1.93	1.88	3.27	-1.39	40.23	49.16	-7.93	0.0	1.7	Midnapore	Midnapore		SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	
Nil	Nil	1.87	1.68	3.25	-1.57	47.27	49.14	-1.87	0.0	2.5	Calcutta	Howrah			SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	Nil	1.84	0.31	3.18	-2.87	33.76	44.50	-10.74	0.0	2.1	Burdwan	Burdwan				SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	Nil	1.00	2.17	3.20	-1.03	55.00	49.82	+5.18	0.0	2.1	Ranigunge	Bankura	SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.		
Nil	Nil	2.57	1.74	3.91	-2.17	33.32	48.80	-15.48	0.0	2.3	Berhampore	Moorsabad		SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	
Nil	Nil	1.75	0.01	3.16	-3.15	33.66	47.79	-14.13	0.0	2.2	Nuddea			SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	Nil	1.64	1.38	3.08	-1.70	49.04	51.13	-2.09	0.0	2.5	Jessore	Jessore				SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
0.20	0.10	1.90	0.79	4.96	-4.17	96.36	108.69	-12.33	0.5	3.1	Chittagong	Chittagong	SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.		
Nil	Nil	1.02	2.36	6.02	-3.66	50.02	82.01	-31.99	0.0	3.4	Demagiri	Chittagong Hill Tracts		SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	
Nil	0.01	2.17	3.26	4.32	-1.06	72.06	74.12	-2.06	0.2	3.1	Barisal	Backergunge			SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	Nil	2.38	3.11	5.32	-2.21	83.54	100.69	-17.15	0.0	3.4	Noakholly	Noakholly				SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	Nil	2.12	0.60	3.63	-3.03	40.01	54.21	-14.20	0.0	2.7	Farrukpore	Farrukpore	SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.		
Nil	0.05	1.60	1.63	3.62	-1.99	44.80	58.65	-13.85	0.3	2.5	Dacca	Dacca		SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	
Nil	Nil	1.78	1.70	4.42	-2.72	57.30	69.52	-12.22	0.0	2.8	Comillah	Comillah			SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	0.08	1.25	1.32	4.23	-2.98	42.22	67.16	-24.94	0.2	2.0	Mymensingh	Mymensingh				SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
0.24	0.05	2.14	1.67	3.95	-2.28	34.56	54.55	-19.99	0.2	2.1	Sarajunge	Bogra and Pubna	SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.		
Nil	Nil	2.08	3.18	3.08	-0.10	32.98	51.84	-18.86	0.0	2.3	Rampore Beaulah	Rajshahi		SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	
Nil	Nil	1.22	3.65	3.12	+0.53	38.75	55.51	-16.76	0.0	1.6	Dinapore	Dinapore			SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	Nil	1.91	4.01	4.57	+0.56	46.73	74.43	-27.70	0.0	1.5	Kumtore	Kumtore				SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	Nil	2.05	5.94	5.39	+0.55	94.71	112.27	-17.56	0.0	1.8	Jalpaigore	Jalpaigore	SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.		
Nil	0.10	1.79	5.21	5.53	+0.32	112.71	147.94	-35.23	0.5	2.1	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill District		SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	
Nil	Nil	0.83	5.43	5.53	+0.10	44.19	50.67	-6.48	0.0	1.1	Furness	Furness			SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	Nil	0.36	1.49	2.20	-0.71	30.96	46.70	-15.74	0.0	0.8	Durban	Durban				SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	Nil	0.35	0.88	4.34	-3.46	41.14	43.79	-2.65	0.0	0.4	Moulvi	Chumprang	SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.		
Nil	Nil	0.47	0.00	2.50	-2.50	29.39	29.64	-0.25	0.0	0.5	Chupra	Chupra		SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	
Nil	Nil	0.53	1.03	2.09	-0.44	27.69	37.70	-10.01	0.0	0.6	Buxar	Buxar			SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	Nil	0.60	0.70	2.00	-1.30	22.56	25.91	-3.35	0.0	0.7	Gya	Gya				SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	Nil	0.48	0.77	2.31	-1.54	28.49	29.14	-0.65	0.0	1.0	Bankura	Bankura	SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.		
Nil	Nil	0.53	2.03	1.99	+0.04	29.56	40.57	-11.01	0.0	1.1	Shakulpore	South Shakulpore		SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	
Nil	Nil	1.21	4.30	3.08	+1.22	22.70	47.66	-24.96	0.0	1.6	Dumra	Dumra			SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	Nil	0.78	1.64	2.12	-0.48	33.76	46.07	-12.31	0.0	1.8	Baranasi	Baranasi				SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.
Nil	Nil	0.71	1.33	2.36	-1.04	22.56	46.00	-23.44	0.0	1.3	Manikpur	Manikpur	SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.		
Nil	Nil	0.75	1.32	1.78	-0.46	43.04	49.81	-6.77	0.0	2.1	Chhapra	Chhapra		SOUTH-WEST BUREAU.	

for the past ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
 10. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district mean" and stations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received in those on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 17th October 1884.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rainfall from 1st to 17th October 1884.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 17th October.	Total rainfall since 18th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 18th May to date.
			Sunday, 11th October.	Sunday, 12th October.	Monday, 13th October.	Tuesday, 14th October.	Wednesday, 15th October.	Thursday, 16th October.	Friday, 17th October.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
OBISSA	Pooree	Pooree	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.17	.....	.....	1	1.17	4.12	4.73	45.81	45.96
		Khurda	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.90	0.70	0.11	3	1.71	2.10	4.63	45.54	45.60
		Bampur	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.43	0.49	.....	2	0.92	2.67	2.48	45.48	47.01
		False Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.94	.....	1	0.94	1.63	6.90	45.33	50.31
	Cuttack	Hookidola	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.46	.....	.....	1	0.46	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Jagatsinghpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.87	.....	45.13
		Bundi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.35	.....	1	0.35	1.78	3.14	40.81	52.55
	Balasore	Rendrapara	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.15	0.76	0.03	5	0.94	1.48	3.66	39.08	49.40
		Jajpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.11	.....	1	0.11	2.34	3.20	43.52	50.94
		Chandbali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.72	.....	1	1.72	5.58	4.51	55.49	60.33
		Bhadrach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.20	2.09	54.61	48.21
South-West BENGAL	Midnapore	Burah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3.84	3.08	47.93	48.98
		Balasore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3.70	4.42	50.52	53.31
		Jajpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.06	4.02	49.94	52.25
		Barnardah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	.....	4.30	.....	52.42
	Diamond Harbour	Contai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3.53	4.83	54.54	57.27
		Saugor Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.79	6.22	61.35	60.66
		Tamluk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.00	2.99	42.60	47.32
		Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.67	3.13	41.92	44.01
	Pargunnah	Chital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.09	3.07	55.15	55.27
		Diamond Harbour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.07	3.74	64.37	55.20
		Alipore Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.97	2.95	60.27	51.86
		Dumrahat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.46	2.50	47.47	44.33
Howrah	Howrah	Dumrahat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.98	3.70	54.02	48.74
		Barnardah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.35	3.44	42.33	46.08
		Barnardah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.30	3.44	50.41	51.48
		Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.67	3.07	44.75	48.96
	Hooghly	Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.04	3.45	40.68	50.59
		Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.70	3.40	55.35	47.35
		Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.90	3.19	34.52	45.61
		Johannabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.14	3.94	34.35	53.19
	Hurdwan	Chital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.69	3.11	34.61	41.93
		Hurdwan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.91	3.28	33.57	46.12
		Chital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.64	3.14	31.76	45.79
		Ranagunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.71	2.76	37.75	46.34
	Bankura	Bankura	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	4.15	3.12	49.24	48.73
		Banpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.41	3.45	37.64	48.53
		Malda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.90	4.27	39.79	47.37
		Khata	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.14	4.58	41.86	54.67
	Bardhaman	Bh. Scary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.38	3.49	40.40	52.16
		Haldia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.46	1.72	.....	51.38
	Nadua	Nadua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.64	3.47	33.10	49.53
		Baranagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.68	2.82	35.16	45.03
		Kishoreganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.52	3.49	38.18	45.07
		Chandpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.19	2.19	40.17	49.17
MURSHIDABAD	Murshidabad	Baranagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.22	2.40	31.94	45.62
		Baranagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.83	3.36	39.28	52.34
		Baranagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.39	3.23	47.33	51.58
		Baranagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.23	4.01	53.08	53.18
	Jalpaiguri	Narail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.13	2.79	39.55	46.65
		Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.79	2.80	44.05	51.01
		Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.33	3.37	44.21	51.99
		Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.61	2.78	41.68	47.06
	Moorshedabad	Kandi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.96	3.23	35.53	49.56
		Baranagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.44	3.40	31.45	48.48
		Baranagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.65	4.01	30.23	50.48
		Baranagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.44	4.14	33.45	47.34
	Moorshedabad	Baranagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.56	4.72	35.14	48.86
		Baranagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.57	3.20	31.39	44.71
		Baranagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.92	4.01	30.22	48.27
		Baranagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Bengal	Chittagong	Port's Head	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.65	6.36	114.22	127.86
		Chittagong	.....	.....	0.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.20	0.75	4.03	75.49	89.30
		Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.36	6.02	80.02	82.04
		Chittagong	.....	.....	0.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	.....	.....	.....	60.80
	Bachergunge	Patuakhali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.50	4.82	73.70	85.94
		Patuakhali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Patuakhali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.41	3.40	70.09	83.79
		Patuakhali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.80	4.56	79.71	81.54
	Noakhali	Noakhali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	4.79	6.70	84.44	107.18
		Noakhali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.92	6.25	83.63	103.06
		Noakhali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.71	3.62	41.76	54.54
		Noakhali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.58	3.57	36.78	50.66
	Barisal	Barisal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.58	3.89	36.78	50.66
		Barisal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.58	3.89	36.78	50.66
		Barisal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.58	3.89	36.78	50.66
		Barisal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.58	3.89	36.78	50.66
	Barisal	Barisal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.58	3.89	36.78	50.66
		Barisal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.58	3.89	36.78	50.66
		Barisal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.58	3.89	36.78	50.66
		Barisal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.58	3.89	36.78	50.66
	Barisal	Barisal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.58	3.89	36.78	50.66
		Barisal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.58	3.89	36.78	50.66
		Barisal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.58	3.89	36.78	50.66
		Barisal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.58	3.89	36.78	50.66

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 17th October 1884—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rain-fall from 1st to 17th October 1884.	Average rain-fall from 1st to 17th October.	Total rain-fall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 11th October.	Sunday, 12th October.	Monday, 13th October.	Tuesday, 14th October.	Wednesday, 15th October.	Thursday, 16th October.	Friday, 17th October.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
NORTH BENGAL.	Pabna	Pabna	.....	.....	0'30	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Sherpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'30	0'30	3'32	30'85	50'79
	Bogra	Nowakilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Bogra Panchabibi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Sajshahye	Bisaulah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Naibore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Maidab	Naibore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Naibore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Dinapore	Mohadehpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Churaman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Raipur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Halabourhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Rangpore	Bhawangunge (Gyabanda)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Rangpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Kurigram	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Digha (Nidphamari)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Cooch Behar	Dudhatia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Darrington Hill.	Buxa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'20	.....	1	0'20	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Siliguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
NORTH BENGAL.	Purneah	Kisongunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Purneah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	North Shagulpore.	Madhapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Soopool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Durbhunga	Tajpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Amtholm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Mouzerpore	Sitamarhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Mouzerpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Chumapara	Motihari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Bettiah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Barua	Gopalpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Barua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
SOUTH BENGAL.	Shahabad	Buzar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Dumree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Gya	Surul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Surul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Patna	Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Dumree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Monghyr	Begowal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	South Shagulpore.	Blagulpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Barua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Bonthal Pergunnah.	Rajmahal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Gopala	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Hamirbagh	Hamirbagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Hamirbagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Lohardugga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Singbhoom	Singbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Singbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
	Manbhoom	Manbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47
		Manbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	3'15	3'38	30'47	55'47

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are missing, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, the 20th October 1884.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th OCTOBER 1884.**

The chief feature of the meteorology of the past week was the establishment of the north-east monsoon in the Madras coast. The south-west monsoon winds ceased to give rain to Bengal after the 5th October. They retreated very rapidly, and were almost immediately replaced in Bengal by steady northerly winds. For several days gradients were very small, but were such as favour the commencement of the north-east monsoon without the occurrence of a large disturbance or cyclonic storm. During this period, lasting from the 5th until the 13th, the winds were very light over the whole of the Bay, and little or no rain fell in any part of India. The winds commenced to increase rapidly in force on the 13th at the entrance to the Bay, the barometer gave way quickly, the skies clouded over, and rain began to fall on the west coast, commencing at the Negapatam coast and extending gradually northwards to Orissa. The strong southerly moist winds which were then prevalent in the south of the Bay initiated on the 15th a small cyclonic disturbance in the south-west of the Bay between the north-east coast of Ceylon and the Negapatam coast. It was of small intensity at sea, the depression apparently not exceeding two-tenths of an inch. It advanced to the west-north-west across the coast in the neighbourhood of Negapatam on the 17th. Rain fell in connection with it over the whole coast, from Chandbali southwards on the 15th, 16th, and 17th. The rainfall was moderate in amount in the Orissa and Ganjam coast districts, but heavy over the whole coast area south of Vizagapatam. The weather in Bengal has been strictly related to this disturbance and its antecedent conditions. Pressure was excessive, temperature unusually low, the air dry, and winds from north generally at the beginning of the week. These conditions favoured the establishment of the north-east monsoon on the Madras coast. It is a very exceptional circumstance for the north-east monsoon on that coast to be initiated so early in October by a cyclonic disturbance formed so far south as the neighbourhood of the Negapatam coast. This disturbance intensified the indraught from the north slightly, and hence during the latter part of the week gave unusually dry and clear weather with north-easterly winds in all parts of Bengal, except Orissa, which was in the outskirts of the disturbance.

The rainfall of the week has been practically nil over the whole Province except Orissa. One or two very light and very local showers were received in Bengal, but they were of no importance.

The normal or average rainfall of the week for South-West Bengal is 2 inches, of East Bengal 2.1 inches, and of North Bengal 1.9 inches. The actual rainfall of the week in South-West Bengal averaged nil, in North Bengal .01 inch, and in East Bengal .02 inch. The normal rainfall of North Behar is .5 inch, of South Behar .6 inch, and of Chutia Nagpur .75 inch. No rain fell in any of these divisions. The average rainfall of the week in Orissa is 2 inches, and the actual rainfall was only .5 inch or 25 per cent. of the average.

Pressure was unusually high at the commencement of the week. The excess ranged from .10" at Chittagong to .17" at Durbhunga. Pressure oscillated within narrow limits during the whole of the week, and no change of importance occurred in the relative distribution of pressure, except that the area of least excessive pressure was transferred from East Bengal to Orissa. By this change the only important abnormal feature of the relative distribution of pressure over the Province of the previous week disappeared. Pressure on the 17th was in excess by amounts ranging from .07" at False Point to .12" at Durbhunga.

The mean pressure of the week has hence been considerably in excess, by amounts which averaged .07" in East Bengal, .09" in Orissa, .10" in South-West Bengal and Chutia Nagpur and .12" in Behar.

Temperature, as is usually the case during a period of excessive pressure, was below the average. This was, as during the previous week, chiefly due to the unusually low night temperatures. The lowest minimum temperatures observed during the week with the corresponding figures for the previous week are given in the following table:—

			Lowest minimum temperature during week ending 17th October.	Lowest minimum temperature during week ending 10th October.	Difference.
Darjeeling	...	...	45.7	47.6	1.9 decrease.
Ranchee	...	...	61.4	60.9	0.5 increase.
Motihari	...	...	63.8	67.3	3.5 decrease.
Hazuribagh	...	...	63.8	63.3	0.5 increase.
Mozufferpore	...	...	64.0	64.9	0.9 decrease.
Gya	...	...	64.2	65.2	1.0 "
Rampore Beaulah	...	...	64.7	68.7	4.0 "
Arrah	...	...	64.8	64.8	.....
Serajgunge	...	...	64.8	70.7	5.9 decrease.
Purneah	...	...	64.9	66.9	2.0 "

The above shows that the greatest decrease in the night temperature during the week occurred in North Bengal and Behar, and this is also borne out by the mean night temperatures given in the meteorological abstract.

The mean temperature of the week was normal in East Bengal, and nearly 1° in defect in Orissa, South-West Bengal and Chutia Nagpur. The deficiency averaged $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Behar and was probably even larger in North Bengal, where the air appears to have been unusually cool.

Winds have been unusually steady during the week. They were from directions between north-east and west at the commencement of the week, west and north-west winds preponderating. During the latter part of the week, after the cyclonic disturbance began to form in the south of the Bay, they shifted round towards east, and north-east to east winds prevailed generally at the end of the week. Easterly winds displaced the usual westerly winds in Behar for a short period, commencing on the 16th.

Rainfall.—With the exception of one or two light showers of no importance in Bengal, the only division which received rain during the week was Orissa. The skies began to cloud over on the 14th. The Pooree district received showers on that day. Pooree registered 1.17 inches at 6 P.M. The rainfall was more general on the 15th, and fell over the southern and central coast districts of Orissa. Chandbally received the largest amount, 1.72 inches. One or two light showers fell on the 17th, after which the skies cleared again.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 17th October 1884:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	. Of week.			Rainy days.		Since 1st of month.		Since 15th May.		
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	96.4	86.0	87.6	78.0	80.8	-0.8	0.50	2.01	-1.51	1.1	2.2	-1.1	2.38	4.20	45.2	50.51
South-West Bengal	90.7	83.4	83.1	72.8	80.5	-0.7	Nil	1.97	-1.97	0.0	2.3	-2.3	1.69	3.41	61.98	60.54
East Bengal	93.3	86.1	89.3	73.7	81.0	+0.2	0.02	2.07	-2.05	0.2	2.8	-2.6	1.77	4.39	69.15	61.19
North Bengal	91.1	84.7	87.7	69.3	78.5	-	0.01	1.89	-1.88	0.1	1.9	-1.8	4.69	6.13	61.74	79.93
North Behar	89.2	83.8	87.0	67.2	77.1	-2.5	Nil	0.52	-0.52	0.0	0.8	-0.8	2.60	2.81	36.92	32.31
South Behar	90.3	84.2	87.3	68.6	77.8	-2.4	Nil	0.64	-0.64	0.0	1.1	-1.1	2.14	2.25	28.50	36.16
Chutia Nagpur	83.4	81.4	81.8	63.5	73.7	-1.3	Nil	0.75	-0.75	0.0	1.0	-1.0	1.66	2.15	35.44	31.90

* Chyabana not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;

JOHN ELIOT,

The 20th October 1884.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 12th to 18th October 1884.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 52 Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1884.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	12th	146.6	10.2	29.883	80.6	87.6	12.6	76.1	76.7	0.828	73.6	80	NNE and calm	47	Nil.	Partially cloudy
"	13th	144.5	9.2	29.806	80.6	88.2	13.4	74.8	76.7	.826	73.5	80	NNW and calm	40	"	Chiefly clear.
"	14th	148.2	9.4	29.823	80.6	88.1	12.9	76.2	76.2	.843	74.1	81	NNE and calm	63	"	Chiefly clear.
"	15th	149.3	8.3	29.822	81.0	87.9	12.8	75.1	74.8	.784	71.9	75	NNW and calm	62	"	Chiefly clear.
"	16th	142.5	11.1	29.834	80.2	87.1	12.7	74.4	74.3	.769	71.4	76	NNE and calm	61	"	Chiefly clear.
"	17th	141.5	11.0	29.850	79.5	87.1	13.9	73.2	72.9	.723	69.5	72	ENE and calm	49	"	Clear.
"	18th	142.6	11.0	30.007	79.1	86.8	13.4	73.4	72.1	.695	68.4	70	N by E and calm	61	"	Clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 29.932
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 29.846

The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... 70.1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ... 81.2

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 80.3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 82.3
The extreme variation of temperature ... 15.0
The maximum temperature ... 88.2

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... 9
Miles.

The highest pressure of wind on one square foot ... Not measurable.

The mean relative humidity ... 76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 79

The total fall of rain from 12th to 18th October 1884 ... Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 0.79
The total fall from 1st January to 18th October 1884 ... 61.04
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 62.28

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☁ fog, ☁ dew.

JOHN ELIOT,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 20th October 1884.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

**Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 12th to 18th October 1884.**

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
							Inches.		%	Inches.
October	12th	80.3	89.3	16.3	73.0	76.7	.879	75.1	85	Nil
"	13th	80.7	89.8	16.6	73.3	76.6	.867	74.6	82	"
"	14th	82.0	89.6	16.0	74.6	77.3	.876	76.3	80	"
"	15th	82.1	89.0	13.2	75.8	74.8	.766	71.3	70	"
"	16th	81.1	89.8	15.8	71.0	74.8	.770	71.7	73	"
"	17th	80.8	88.8	16.0	73.8	74.1	.758	70.9	72	"
"	18th	80.7	88.8	15.0	73.8	73.3	.721	69.6	68	"

The mean temperature of the seven days

... 81.1

The extreme variation of temperature

... 16.8

The maximum temperature

... 89.8

The mean relative humidity

... 76

The total fall of rain from 12th to 18th October 1884

... Nil

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA
Calcutta, the 20th October 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

THE mortuary statistics of the districts in Bengal for the month of August 1884, furnish the following particulars:—

1. That the deaths of 107,875 persons were recorded out of a population of 66,163,884, representing an annual ratio of 19.56 per 1,000 against 17.28 per 1,000 in the preceding month, and 18.12 per 1,000 in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

2. That the highest casualty rates were returned from the following districts:—

Districts.		Districts.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Patna ...	47.88	Sarun ...	29.64
Gya ...	47.28	Shahabad ...	27.84
Hazaribagh ...	32.88	Ohumparun ...	25.20
Rajshahyo ...	30.24		

3. That the mortality from the principal diseases was as follows in comparison with the death-rates from the same causes during the corresponding month of 1883:—

		Ratio per mille during—	
		August 1884.	August 1883.
Cholera ...	...	1.20	1.20
Small-pox ...	...	.12	.07
Fever ...	...	13.92	12.72
Bowel-complaints ...	...	.84	.84
Injury ...	...	.60	.60
Other causes ...	...	2.52	2.40

The noticeable point indicated by the above figures is that fever prevailed with greater severity during the month under notice than during the corresponding month of the preceding year.

4. That of the above-mentioned diseases, cholera, fever, and the diseases classed under the head of "Other causes" were notably fatal in the following districts:—

Cholera.		Fevers.		Other causes.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Patna ...	9.12	Gya ...	37.32	Poori ...	10.44
Hazaribagh ...	5.76	Rajshahyo ...	28.68	Sarun ...	10.08
Noakhulli ...	5.16	Patna ...	25.80	Patna ...	7.08
Cuttack ...	3.96	Hazaribagh ...	22.68		
Gya ...	3.60	Shahabad ...	20.64		
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3.60	Bogra ...	20.28		
Shahabad ...	3.24				
Ohumparun ...	2.88				
Sarun ...	2.64				
Poori ...	2.40				
Monghyr ...	2.16				

5. That the mortality of the month distributed under the heads of *Sex, Class and Age* stands as detailed below:—

According to Sex.		According to Class.		According to Age.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males ...	21.48	Christians ...	12.96	Under 1 year ...	122.40
Females ...	17.52	Hindus ...	21.00	1 and under 5 years ...	24.84
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths ...	120	Mahomedans ...	16.68	5 and under 10 " ...	11.04
		Budhists ...	12.00	10 and under 15 " ...	10.08
		Other classes ...	17.52	15 and under 20 " ...	13.32
				20 and under 30 " ...	13.08
				30 and under 40 " ...	14.40
				40 and under 50 " ...	18.00
				50 and under 60 " ...	25.92
				60 years and upwards ...	41.16

B. LADDERSALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 20th October 1884.

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO--

[illegible]

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 20th October 1884.

MEMORANDA.

DURING the week ending 27th September 1884, births and deaths were reported to have occurred in the first class Municipalities in Bengal at the rates, respectively, of 22.1 and 27.5 per 1,000 of population, against 27.1 and 30.4 per 1,000, respectively, during the preceding week ending 20th September, indicating a considerable falling off in the registration of both events.

2. The highest birth and death-rates were returned by the following Municipalities:—

Births.				Deaths.			
			Ratio per mille.				Ratio per mille.
Gya	...	...	58.0	Gya	...	...	55.3
Darjiling	...	...	45.6	Serampore	...	...	45.1
Serampore	...	...	39.2	Burdwan	...	...	38.1
Bhagulpore	...	...	37.1	Suburbs of Calcutta	...	...	35.4
Howrah	...	...	31.1	Mozufferpore	...	...	34.1
				Dacca	...	...	33.1
				Chittagong	...	...	32.9
				Purneah	...	...	31.1

3. The mortality from the several death-causes exhibited in the table appended to this memoranda was as follows in comparison with that in the preceding week:—

				Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
				27th September 1884.	20th September 1884.
Cholera	...	...	...	1.3	2.3
Small-pox	...	...	...	.1	.1
Fever	...	...	...	13.1	13.8
Bowel-complaints	...	...	...	4.0	4.1
Injury	...	...	...	1.0	.9
Other causes	...	...	...	8.0	9.1

The noticeable point deducible from the above figures is that there was a sensible decline in fatal results from cholera and the diseases recorded under the head of "Other causes."

4. Excluding small-pox and bowel-complaints, the mortality from which was nowhere high, the rest of the death-causes proved most fatal to life in the Municipalities named below:—

Cholera.		Fever.		Injury.		Other causes.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Arrah	6.0	Burdwan	25.9	Mozufferpore	8.5	Gya	19.1
Dacca	5.2	Gya	25.3			Serampore	13.7
Gya	3.4	Santipore	24.5			Poori	12.8
Suburbs of Calcutta	2.3	Chittagong	23.5			Suburbs of Calcutta	11.6
		Serampore	21.6			Dacca	11.0
						Bhagulpore	10.0

5. The mortality referable to Sex, Class and Age stands as follows:—

According to Sex.			According to Class.			According to Age.		
	Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.	
Males	28.0	Christians	...	8.7	Under 1 year	...	262.5	
Females	26.9	Hindus	...	24.3	1 and under 5 years	...	41.6	
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	118	Mahomedans	...	26.4	5 "	10 "	17.5	
		Other classes	...	36.4	10 "	15 "	12.2	
					15 "	20 "	13.1	
					20 "	30 "	15.5	
					30 "	40 "	17.1	
					40 "	50 "	19.5	
					50 "	60 "	29.0	
					60 years and upwards	...	55.9	

B. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 20th October 1884.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 27th September 1884.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the Municipalities of the District of Bangalore for the year 1901																				
DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	POPULATION.			BIRTHS.			MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—										Sex.		
		NUMBER OF—			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.			DISEASE.										Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.										Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.			DISEASE.										Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.		
		Total.			Total.															

[illegible]

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 20th October 1884.

**R. LIDDERDALE, M. V., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.**

MEMORANDA.

The returns of the first class Municipalities in Bengal, for the week ending 4th October 1884, disclose the following results:—

1. That births and deaths were recorded in these Municipalities at the rates respectively of 21.2 and 26.2 per 1,000 of population as opposed to 22.1 and 27.5 per 1,000 respectively, during the preceding week ending 27th September, indicating a diminution in the registration of both events.

2. That these events were returned in the highest proportions from the following Municipalities:—

Births.			Deaths.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Serampore	...	37.3	Gya	...	40.3
Gya	...	36.9	Suburbs of Calcutta	...	37.8
Kishnaghur	...	30.3	Santipore	...	35.0
			Hughli	...	34.9
			Poori	...	34.3
			Burdwan	...	33.6
			Jessore	...	30.6

3. That the mean mortality from the principal diseases stands as follows:—

		Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
		4th October 1884.	27th September 1884.
Cholera	...	1.0	1.2
Small-pox	...	.1	.1
Fever	...	12.1	13.1
Bowel-complaints	...	4.4	4.0
Injury	...	.6	1.0
Other causes	...	8.0	8.0

indicating noticeably that in comparison with the preceding week, the severity of fever had, on the whole, declined to some extent.

4. That of the death-causes above indicated, fever and the diseases classed under the head of "other causes" carried off the largest number of the population in the Municipalities named below, the other diseases manifesting no noticeable accession of fatality:—

Fever.			Other Causes.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Santipore	...	33.3	Poori	...	19.3
Jessore	...	30.6	Suburbs of Calcutta	...	14.2
			Gya	...	13.7
			Dacca	...	11.7
			Hughli	...	10.7

5. That the death-rates in relation to Sex, Class and Age were returned at the rates indicated below:—

According to Sex.			According to Class.			According to Age.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Males	...	26.8	Christians	...	8.7	Under 1 year	...	272.7
Females	...	25.4	Hindus	...	27.7	1 and under 5 years	...	33.7
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	119		Mahomedans	...	23.2	5 " 10 "	...	11.0
			Budhists	...	24.2	10 " 15 "	...	11.3
						15 " 20 "	...	17.8
						20 " 30 "	...	14.2
						30 " 40 "	...	17.3
						40 " 50 "	...	19.5
						50 " 60 "	...	23.3
						60 years and upwards	...	48.5

R. LIDDEDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 20th October 1884.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 4th October 1884.

POPULATION.			BIRTHS.			MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—										SEX.					
NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			NUMBER OF—			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.			DISEASE.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		
									DRATHS FROM—										DEATHS.		

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	13			14			15			16			17			18			19			20			21			22			23			24			25			26			27			28			29			30			31			32			33			34			35			36			37			38			39			40			41			42			43			44			45			46			47			48			49			50			51			52			53			54			55			56			57			58			59			60			61			62			63			64			65			66			67			68			69			70			71			72			73			74			75			76			77			78			79			80			81			82			83			84			85			86			87			88			89			90			91			92			93			94			95			96			97			98			99			100			101			102			103			104			105			106			107			108			109			110			111			112			113			114			115			116			117			118			119			120			121			122			123			124			125			126			127			128			129			130			131			132			133			134			135			136			137			138			139			140			141			142			143			144			145			146			147			148			149			150			151			152			153			154			155			156			157			158			159			160			161			162			163			164			165			166			167			168			169			170			171			172			173			174			175			176			177			178			179			180			181			182			183			184			185			186			187			188			189			190			191			192			193			194			195			196			197			198			199			200			201			202			203			204			205			206			207			208			209			210			211			212			213			214			215			216			217			218			219			220			221			222			223			224			225			226			227			228			229			230			231			232			233			234			235			236			237			238			239			240			241			242			243			244			245			246			247			248			249			250			251			252			253			254			255			256			257			258			259			260			261			262			263			264			265			266			267			268			269			270			271			272			273			274			275			276			277			278			279			280			281			282			283			284			285			286			287			288			289			290			291			292			293			294			295			296			297			298			299			300			301			302			303			304			305			306			307			308			309			310			311			312			313			314			315			316			317			318			319			320			321			322			323			324			325			326			327			328			329			330			331			332			333			334			335			336			337			338			339			340			341			342			343			344			345			346			347			348			349			350			351			352			353			354			355			356			357			358			359			360			361			362			363			364			365			366			367			368			369			370			371			372			373			374		
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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals classed as Productive Public Works for the month of August 1884.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Taldundah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Toll-miles.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Paddy	1,551	1,050	2,355	84	888	11 8 0	.....
3	Jackery	551	2,755	740	27	262	7 0 0	.....
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.								
12	Mustard-seed	4	645	430	15	300	4 0 0	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
9	Passenger boat			4,084	146	438	10 14 0	.....
26	Empty do.			5,092	182	1,820	15 7 0	.....
46	Total	2,316	4,645	12,710	454	3,848	55 13 0	0 2 5
185	Total of same month last year	16,868	6,744	87,437	3,123	17,569	480 13 7	0 5 3

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
Total							
83	Total of same month last year	14,151	527	36,839	1,310	8,864	110 13 0

ABSTRACT.

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
46	Private, including miscellaneous	2,316	4,645	12,710	54	3,848	55 13 0
...	Government stores including ditto						
46	Grand Total	2,316	4,645	12,710	454	3,848	55 13 0
267	Grand Total of same month last year	30,999	7,271	1,54,276	4,658	23,433	600 13 4

MEMO.

	MEMO.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	83 0 0
Amount of tollage for the month	...	55 13 0
	Total	138 3 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	91 0 0
Balance at the end of the month	...	4 13 0

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—69 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mounds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
69	Paddy	7,500	10,700	14,100	504	14,100	180 11 10	.....
190	Rice	40,000	1,20,000	62,054	2,248	97,100	1,092 2 7	.....
1	Cocconut	50	100	70	2	24	0 13 8	.....
11	Gram	700	3,050	1,317	47	1,044	16 5 7	.....
3	Hotel leaves	50	200	170	6	48	0 13 0	.....
3	Turmeric	200	1,000	412	16	250	4 5 4	.....
31	Jaggery	2,700	13,500	4,080	178	5,381	22 13 9	.....
19	Salt	2,000	8,700	5,712	205	5,000	29 8 2	.....
1	Coriander	250	950	430	15	490	6 0 0	.....
1	Spices	20	400	50	2	80	0 11 0	.....
1	Fish (dry)	100	800	140	5	80	1 4 0	.....
	STIMULANT.							
2	Tobacco	30	400	93	3	40	0 11 4	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
3	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	2,700	30,000	3,000	100	4,578	66 1 6	.....
1	Jute	30	150	54	2	20	0 4 0	.....
5	Hides	1,050	10,500	2,104	75	3,612	37 0 2	.....
1	Castor seed	200	1,000	417	15	630	6 8 0	.....
2	Mustard seed	500	2,500	822	29	1,919	13 0 0	.....
2	Til seed	600	3,000	799	27	432	12 3 0	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
6	Stone	1,800	50	2,000	107	1,184	44 8 0	.....
1	Unwrought timber and piles (683 in No.)	200	2,000	345	12	6,000	40 13 5	.....
1	Bullahs	100	100	100	12	6,000	6 8 0	.....
	FUEL.							
9	Firewood	1,100	110	3,081	110	8,768	26 8 0	.....
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
13	Earthenware and earthen pots	300	40	907	34	1,026	10 7 5	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
69	Passenger boats (2,242 passengers in number)	.....	.....	10,447	694	23,300	250 6 2	.....
252	Empty ditto	.....	.....	28,003	1,002	35,097	100 6 6	.....
2	Straw	50	10	104	4	216	1 9 1	.....
8	Oilcake	1,100	1,100	2,438	87	3,466	35 10 0	.....
4	Furniture	200	500	605	21	260	8 0 8	.....
47	Miscellaneous goods, &c.	8,500	60,000	10,037	373	27,210	286 11 8	.....
692	Total	72,520	2,69,550	1,71,792	6,133	244,381	2,580 14 5	0 20
642	Total of same month last year	62,300	2,77,825	1,70,559	6,506	2,76,093	2,713 13 10	0 17

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
11	Building stones	4,000	70	7,007	262	10,844	110 1 6	.....
1	Timber	200	100	357	13	540	7 0 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
19	Empty boats	.....	.....	5,736	154	5,500	29 7 5	.....
2	Stores, &c.	240	200	788	28	1,176	12 9 4	.....
33	Total	4,940	670	11,948	426	17,602	150 2 5	0 17
93	Total of same month last year	15,870	240	30,153	1,201	68,354	431 8 10	0 17

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	
692	Private, including miscellaneous	72,520	2,69,550	1,71,792	6,133	244,381	2,580 14 5	.....
33	Government stores, including ditto	4,940	670	11,948	426	17,602	150 2 5	.....
725	Grand Total	77,460	2,70,220	1,83,740	6,559	261,983	2,730 17 0	.....
	Deduct amount excess charged on a country kist by Jugguthpore Lock-keeper now refunded	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....
							2,725 12 10	.....
725	Grand Total of same month last year	77,670	2,77,010	2,12,712	7,305	226,947	3,142 13 8	.....

	MEMO.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....	2,725 1 6
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	2,743 12 10
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	.....	6,005 13 10
Balance at the end of the month	.....	2,810 12 7
		5 25 1 2

* Of this Rs. 425-11 is the collection of Gobri Canal Locks, Rs. 608-9-4 is the collection of Kendrapara Extension Locks, and Rs. 1,719-12-6 is the collection of Kendrapara Canal Locks.

High Level Canal, Range I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
7	Paddy	800	1,200	2,040	74	2,210	23 1 0	.....
95	Rice	8,000	25,000	14,471	517	17,408	173 0 3	.....
1	Fruits and vegetables	100	500	158	5	163	1 9 0	.....
57	Salt	5,000	15,000	12,171	433	14,323	145 1 0	.....
4	Coconuts	400	800	635	23	657	7 8 0	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
3	Cotton	200	2,000	631	10	651	4 7 0	.....
2	Til seed	500	2,000	943	33	1,003	11 9 0	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
13	Unwrought timber and plies	200	500	823	12	220	51 14 9	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
114	Empty boat	.....	.....	12,609	450	12,292	61 7 0	.....
21	Straw	1,500	350	4,327	154	1,814	13 8 0	.....
2	Oil-cake	200	200	431	15	490	5 0 0	.....
1	Telegraph posts	.....	.....	732	20	858	9 1 0	.....
35	Miscellaneous goods, &c.	4,500	5,000	8,303	300	6,728	101 10 0	.....
340	Total	21,400	52,250	57,777	2,083	58,841	608 15 0	0 2 0
281	Total of same month last year	19,330	52,900	45,103	1,561	44,500	436 12 1	0 1 9

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	MISCELLANEOUS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	185	7	231	1 1 6	0 0 9

ABSTRACT.

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
340 Private, including miscellaneous	21,400	52,250	57,777	2,083	58,841	608 15 0	.....
Government stores, including ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
340 Grand Total	21,400	52,250	57,777	2,083	58,841	608 15 0	.....
281 Grand Total of same month last year	19,330	52,900	45,103	1,561	44,500	436 14 3	.....

MEMO.

		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....	413 2 0
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	608 15 0
	Total	1,022 1 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	.....	819 13 0
Balance at the end of the month	.....	202 8 0

High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ miles.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-millage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
ARTICLES OF FOOD.								
5	Paddy	500	700	887	32	540	5 7 8	.....
28	Rice	3,400	10,800	7,184	255	3,117	30 5 6	.....
1	Isam	200	500	385	14	150	2 10 0	.....
1	Pulses and other crops	100	500	365	11	120	1 14 0	.....
3	Jackery	500	2,500	845	30	230	5 4 0	.....
3	Salt	2,500	7,500	2,500	125	1,031	21 13 0	.....
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.								
1	Castor seed	50	200	133	5	40	6 14 0	.....
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
...	Bamboos (3,100 in number)	...	50	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
67	Empty boat	.....	.....	5,324	197	2,198	17 0 0	.....
183	Oilcake	200	200	511	18	24	3 3 0	.....
...	Telegraph posts	.....	.....	768	27	312	4 10 0	.....
...	Small dongsas (10 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10 0	.....
128	Total	7,450	22,450	20,005	714	7,866	106 1 0	0 26
71	Total of same month last year	8,450	9,830	10,183	363	4,217	64 3 0	0 20

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
23	Gravel	5,000	50	9,400	330	2,040	60 2 0	.....
1	Lime and sorkee	200	50	200	10	120	1 13 0	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
22	Empty boats	.....	.....	5,067	180	802	5 13 0	.....
40	Total	5,200	130	14,865	520	3,062	46 13 0	0 47
29	Total of same month last year	6,700	150	13,493	462	2,527	75 1 0	0 56

ABSTRACT

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
128	Private, including miscellaneous	7,450	22,450	20,005	714	7,866	106 1 0	.....
40	Government stores, including ditto	5,200	130	14,865	520	3,062	46 13 0	.....
174	Grand Total	12,650	22,780	34,865	1,234	10,918	172 13 0	.....
100	Grand Total of same month last year	9,150	10,080	23,676	947	6,744	120 5 6	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	137 9 0
Amount of tollage for the month	172 13 0
Total	310 7 3
Amount credited to the accounts for the month	135 0 0
Balance at the end of the month	175 7 3

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—20 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunder.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Paddy	100	150	218	0	162	1 0 0	...
15	Rice	1,500	4,500	21,551	96	40	17 0 3	...
1	Pulses and other crops	200	800	18	13	128	2 0 0	...
1	Fruits and vegetables	200	200	254	11	85	2 3 0	...
3	Salt	300	1,000	546	10	342	3 0 0	...
MISCELLANEOUS.								
25	Empty boats	...	...	1,683	6	502	5 4 3	...
2	Onions	200	200	401	15	211	2 15 0	...
3	Telegraph posts	...	...	806	30	540	5 3 0	...
23	Total	2,500	7,150	7,229	234	2,570	30 10 0	0 5 4
27	Total of same month last year	1,500	5,300	4,275	155	2,503	23 10 0	0 1 8

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

BUILDING MATERIALS.		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
21	Gravel	6,000	90	10,457	373	2,611	65 0 3	...
MISCELLANEOUS.								
23	Empty boats	...	...	4,097	178	1,240	15 0 3	...
41	Total	6,000	90	15,454	551	3,857	80 12 3	0 4 0
45	Total of same month last year	2,900	50	5,860	195	1,563	29 4 3	0 4 1

ABSTRACT.

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
43 Private, including miscellaneous	2,500	7,150	7,229	234	2,570	30 10 0	...
44 Government stores, including duties	6,000	90	15,454	551	3,857	80 12 3	...
47 Grand Total:	8,500	7,240	22,683	805	6,427	120 6 3	...
43 Grand Total of same month last year	3,900	5,350	9,735	349	3,066	55 15 0	...

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	87 6 3
Amount of tollage for the month	120 6 3
Total	207 12 6
Amount credited to the accounts for the month	87 6 3
Balance at the end of the month	120 6 3

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Madnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
120	Paddy	40,000	55,000	1,04,510	.....	.....	1,430 0 0	.....
401	Rice	20,435	1,33,101	1,82,350	.....	.....	1,027 0 0	.....
3	Wheat	2,0	1,70	725	.....	.....	7 2 0	.....
135	Green	23,780	68,111	64,207	.....	.....	643 2 0	.....
11	Fruits and vegetables	1,045	2,305	3,000	.....	.....	61 6 6	.....
124	Sugar, unrefined	22,000	80,077	60,195	.....	.....	270 4 3	.....
124	Salt	66,440	1,24,518	18,070	.....	.....	532 5 9	.....
81	Oil	2,100	7,050	5,025	.....	.....	57 0 6	.....
1	Spices	30	301	190	.....	.....	0 6 0	.....
30	Fish	30	2,843	6,710	.....	.....	22 6 9	.....
3	Reefers	405	3,675	1,200	.....	.....	7 15 6	.....
29	Reefers	600	5,800	4,555	.....	.....	87 12 0	.....
36	Cord	3,705	10,120	10,450	.....	.....	58 13 6	.....
18	Cassia (40,000 in number)	75	1,254	3,040	.....	.....	30 1 6	.....
4	Onion	200	410	600	.....	.....	16 1 0	.....
	STIMULANTS.							
24	Tobacco	4,745	22,630	10,803	.....	.....	105 13 0	.....
	CLOTHING.							
34	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	592	59,200	4,000	.....	.....	26 15 9	.....
4	Ditto ditto (European)	180	12,000	925	.....	.....	3 13 6	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
67	Brass	12,805	4,50,000	35,120	.....	.....	253 1 0	.....
1	Copper	25	1,000	100	.....	.....	0 10 6	.....
3	Iron	640	2,400	1,000	.....	.....	27 13 6	.....
1	Other fibres raw	50	50	175	.....	.....	0 14 0	.....
3	Silk	25	12,000	400	.....	.....	3 10 9	.....
3	Cotton	673	10,475	1,000	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....
45	Do, twist and yarn (European)	7,320	2,87,450	1,000	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
3	Jute	250	900	625	.....	.....	4 5 6	.....
5	Hides (6,300 in number)	1,500	12,700	3,000	.....	.....	38 10 0	.....
5	Horns	400	6,100	1,450	.....	.....	7 7 0	.....
3	Indigo seed	1,100	6,700	2,500	.....	.....	70 8 0	.....
12	Linseed	325	1,375	1,000	.....	.....	16 12 0	.....
1	Wool	150	2,000	425	.....	.....	12 12 9	.....
41	Mustard seed	8,495	32,175	18,000	.....	.....	167 12 6	.....
3	Oil seed	800	2,000	1,700	.....	.....	14 14 0	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
10	Tiles (18,425 in number)	85	674	4,000	.....	.....	24 1 6	.....
5	Stone lime	1,075	450	2,350	.....	.....	38 2 6	.....
10	Shooting lime	285	300	2,450	.....	.....	11 12 0	.....
5	Lime	4,100	625	7,100	.....	.....	163 8 0	.....
13	Sand	4,300	422	7,000	.....	.....	32 5 6	.....
1	S-orbi	100	25	250	.....	.....	0 15 0	.....
194	Unwrought timber and piles (4,624 in number)	45,508	50,052	40,088	.....	.....	750 8 6	.....
3	Bamboos (325 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 13 0	.....
	LIVE STOCK.							
5	Bullock, oxen and cow (7 in number)	.....	70	550	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....
	FUEL.							
60	Coal and coke	10,205	2,070	22,000	.....	.....	100 13 6	.....
23	Charcoal	4,750	4,350	17,500	.....	.....	172 13 0	.....
4	Firewood	1,000	115	2,125	.....	.....	43 1 6	.....
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
67	Earthenware and pots	8,205	2,200	20,105	.....	.....	117 0 9	.....
1	Brass plates	10	300	100	.....	.....	0 12 0	.....
1	Ceramics	40	1,000	100	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1,010	Passenger boats	.....	.....	1,18,306	.....	.....	820 0 0	.....
1,227	Empty do.	.....	.....	1,50,800	.....	.....	1,380 5 0	.....
56	Straw (500 kahans)	10,070	5,412	67,000	.....	.....	207 7 0	.....
90	Oil-cake	19,335	10,335	62,000	.....	.....	214 0 0	.....
17	Furniture	770	7,448	2,455	.....	.....	37 4 6	.....
1	Gunny Indian (100 in number)	80	300	175	.....	.....	0 10 6	.....
52	Moss bladders	5,140	6,100	15,000	.....	.....	104 6 6	.....
16	Other oils	2,175	9,020	5,000	.....	.....	55 3 3	.....
5	Sapi	700	1,100	1,025	.....	.....	23 11 6	.....
9	Other saline substances	1,805	1,105	2,525	.....	.....	10 12 6	.....
3	Causes	.....	50	800	.....	.....	1 4 0	.....
.....	Demurrage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 6	.....
4,438	Total	8,29,920	16,05,361	11,54,138	41,219	676,079	10,005 5 9	0 3 0
4,304	Total of same month last year	3,72,233	10,34,124	9,82,425	35,067	6,39,825	6,315 9 10	0 3 0

Midnapore Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- miles.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
2	Building stones (laterite) ...	1,400	224	2,500	.....	.....	69 0 0	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
1	Empty boats ...	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	18 0 0	.....
3	Total) ...	1,400	224	2,500	163	5,480	87 0 0	0 3 9
Total of same month last year								

ABSTRACT.

		Mos.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
4,638	Private, including miscellaneous ...	3,09,979	16,05,352	11,54,138	41,519	676,029	10,608 4 0
3	Government stores, including ditto ...	1,400	224	2,500	103	5,480	87 0 0
4,441	Grand Total ...	4,00,579	16,05,576	11,57,038	41,622	681,509	10,765 5 0*
4,594	Grand Total of same month last year ...	3,72,223	16,34,128	9,82,455	35,087	538,823	8,515 0 10

* This includes tolls on the Narasinghar channel, amounting to Rs. 152.5.

MEMO.

		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...		1,300 12 6
Amount of tollage for the month ...		10,765 5 0
	Total	12,065 5 2
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...		10,729 3 3
Balance at the end of the month ...		1,729 14 11

Hidgellie Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
246	Paddy ...	63,550	72,309	1,34,345		1,618 0 3	
80	Rice ...	19,000	35,820	41,805		410 13 0	
1	Gram ...	100	200	200		5 7 0	
14	Fruits and vegetables ...	805	500	1,300		12 5 6	
7	Jaggery ...	750	1,000	2,775		42 2 3	
1	Sugar ...	7	70	30		0 5 3	
44	Salt ...	13,471	53,702	28,025		310 10 9	
15	Oil ...	1,100	10,400	5,245		42 3 3	
6	Fish ...	97	125	315		2 9 0	
STIMULANTS.							
80	Tobacco ...	7,801	44,421	24,693		330 4 0	
CLOTHING.							
15	Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	930	23,250	4,390		63 1 0	
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
1	Iron ...	25	300	150		1 0 0	
1	Cotton ...	200	4,000	400		2 12 0	
2	Hides ...	170	2,500	330		4 15 0	
BUILDING MATERIALS.							
2	Tiles ...	100	30	525		3 0 0	
4	Shooting lime ...	1,400	350	3,200		21 0 0	
2	Unwrought timber and piles ...	755	1,035	550		10 15 8	
7	Bamboos ...	300	100	400		3 15 0	
FUEL.							
1	Coal and coke ...	50	10	250		4 8 6	
COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
4	Earthenware and earthen pots ...	150	70	575		4 13 6	
MISCELLANEOUS.							
67	Passenger boats ...			4,445		39 15 3	
479	Empty do. ...			67,100		692 13 3	
10	Straw ...	19,300	8,316	42,275		314 1 3	
7	Moss ...	920	4,000	2,030		14 1 3	
24	Miscellaneous ...	346	2,177	1,120		12 8 6	
1	Gunny ...	10	50	80		0 8 0	
1,356	Total ...	1,30,000	5,49,838	5,60,055	12,718	214,948	3,700 13 9
1,594	Total of same month last year ...	1,69,863	2,90,138	4,17,270	14,902	286,662	4,612 3 0

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.		

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

No.	MISCELLANEOUS	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	Total							
2	Total of same month last year	300	2,000	425	22	245	8 15 3	0 2 0

ABSTRACT

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
1,550	Private, including miscellaneous	1,30,000	2,48,328	3,66,035	12,710	214,918	3,709 13 9	....
...	Government stores, including ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
1,360	Grand Total	1,30,000	2,48,328	3,66,035	12,710	214,918	3,709 13 9	....
1,520	Grand Total of same month last year	1,09,165	2,92,188	4,17,888	14,024	250,007	4,210 2 3	....

MEMO.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	Rs. A. P.
Amount of tollage for the month	Rs. A. P.
Amount credited to the accounts for the month	Rs. A. P.
Balance at the end of the month	Rs. A. P.

SONE CIRCLE.

Eastern Main and Patna Canals

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—86½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Wheat	110	500	182	61	200½	2 11 0	....
8	Gram	1,010	4,327	3,656	129½	7,108½	73 4 0	....
6	Fruits and vegetables	1,200	2,000	1,004	71½	2,803½	29 7 9	....
8	Salt	730	1,300	1,512	60½	5,360½	55 1 0	....
3	Treacle	600	700	1,010	36½	1,137	11 5 2	....
	STIMULANTS.							
3	Tobacco	700	1,500	1,531	64½	2,563½	26 3 9	....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
10	Hides	1,500	15,000	2,720	97½	4,934	52 10 9	....
63	Linseed	20,170	68,100	34,602	1,570½	93,184½	1,024 8 0	....
1	Lah	125	1,000	297	10½	873	8 8 6	....
1	Mohwa	130	2,000	218	7½	162	1 7 0	....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
1	Iron-girders	244	264	814	11½	87	0 9 0	....
7	Stone lime	2,500	1,000	3,808	137	10,804	111 5 3	....
2	Kunkur	740	500	1,419	60½	1,004	3 8 0	....
6	Timber	1,975	1,975	2,761	98½	8,163½	84 6 0	....
	Bulaka firewood (200 in number)							
	Bamboo (2,500 in number)							
	FUEL.							
3	Coal and coke	400	75	915	32½	103	1 10 2	....
1	Firewood	300	30	479	17	1,611	14 13 6	....
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
1	Earthenware and earthenpots	50	25	201	7½	140	1 10 0	....
1	Stone mill	100	40	160	9½	400	2 14 2	....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
8	Roith	2,025	8,025	3,410	121½	10,108	103 14 6	....
1	Passenger boat (1 in number)			61	11	51	9 3 0	....
80	Empty do.			7,060	413	19,254½	85 13 3	....
1	Empty do. for iron girders			107	34	19	0 1 0	....
1	Furniture	40	1,000	152	5½	429½	4 11 0	....
77	Miscellaneous	14,120	22,320	27,472	981½	68,614½	605 13 2	....
205	Total	25,835	1,41,240	1,00,906	3,600½	244,210	2,405 5 0	0 1 8
405	Total of same month last year	78,306	2,22,822	1,40,561½	5,110	398,040½	5,604 1 9	0 1 8

Eastern Main and Palma Canals—concluded

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. s. p.	A. P.
1	Raul planks	200	680	312	111	701	7 0 0	.....
1	Bamboo	150	280	238	91	101	2 0 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
7	Empty boats			701	241	1,064	4 13 6	.....
1	Furniture	30	180	129	41	717	2 15 0	.....
2	Stones, &c., Ranegunge pipes	150	200	704	26	1,830	16 2 6	.....
1	Plants			250	8	100	1 12 0	.....
13	Total	530	1,300	2,331	631	4,313	34 12 0	0 15
10	Total of same month last year	2,422	875	5,875	2001	9,130	40 0 0	0 10

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. s. p.	A. P.
295	Private, including miscellaneous	25,835	1,41,240	1,00,800	3,800	244,210	2,405 5 0	.....
13	Government stores, including ditto	630	1,200	2,111	812	4,513	34 12 0	.....
308	Grand Total	26,465	1,42,440	1,02,911	4,612	248,723	2,440 1 0	.....
450	Grand Total of same month last year	80,718	2,23,607	1,56,236	5,319	370,076	3,667 1 0	.....

MEMO.

		Rs. s. p.	A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	673 13 3	.....
Amount of tollage for the month	...	2,440 1 0	.....
Total	...	3,113 14 3	.....
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	2,693 7 6	.....
Balance at the end of the month	...	420 5 9	.....

Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. s. p.	A. P.
32	Wheat	10,225	26,450	20,000	745	7,450	130 10 0	.....
0	Grain	600	1,200	1,025	30	350	8 5 2	.....
2	Spices (seesh)	400	8,000	625	22	1,470	3 14 0	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
6	Linseed	3,800	10,600	4,850	173	1,730	30 5 0	.....
1	Poppy seeds	270	2,308	375	13	910	2 5 6	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
2	Stones	600	125	650	23	230	2 0 0	.....
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
5	Grind-mill stones	2,300	1,100	3,075	100	1,000	9 9 3	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Passenger boat			150	5	350	0 15 0	.....
18	Empty boat			1,375	55	1,300	6 0 0	.....
3	Grain	700	350	575	21	310	7 14 0	.....
1	Carpenter	50	25	125	4	64	0 12 0	.....
...	Toll charged for excess weight						4 0 0	.....
74	Total	24,431	63,954	34,225	1,317	16,602	207 8 3	0 25
115	Total of same month last year	64,801	99,033	70,300	2,804	39,940	454 0 0	0 29

Western Main Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Masds.	Tons.			

(1)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	MISCELLANEOUS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
Nil								
	Total							
1	Total of same month last year	100	25	875	13	495	2 11 3	0 1 0

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
74	Private, including miscellaneous	24,451	53,958	24,225	1,217	15,602	207 8 3	
...	Government stores, including ditto							
74	Grand Total	24,451	53,958	24,225	1,217	15,602	207 8 3	
116	Grand Total of same month last year	54,901	80,000	70,378	2,617	30,443	456 11 3	

MEMO.

		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month		274 11 3
Amount of tollage for the month		207 8 3
	Total	482 3 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month		346 3 3
Balance at the end of the month		136 1 3

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Rice	301	903	601	21	609	8 7 8	
44	Wheat	20,313	60,939	24,313	844	24,744	243 15 8	
44	Pulses and other crops	10,845	21,690	15,235	544	24,650	233 10 3	
17	Fruits and vegetables	522	1,020	1,797	64	1,104	11 7 9	
1	Sugar	68	680	168	6	96	0 10 0	
17	Salt	5,688	17,064	7,388	271	14,622	145 15 3	
8	Spices	1,445	14,450	2,245	80	4,098	30 15 6	
	STIMULANTS.							
1	Tobacco	183	765	233	9	378	3 14 0	
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
19	Linseed	9,916	29,748	11,516	422	28,101	180 5 6	
1	Mustard seed	230	845	230	14	980	0 13 9	
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
4	Building stone	1,803	18,030	2,203	78	5,120	33 3 9	
15	Stone lime	4,102	1,040	5,662	202	9,353	90 6 9	
	FUEL.							
3	Firewood	341	118	461	17	186	2 0 4	
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
24	Stone plates	7,614	3,807	10,614	367	22,726	105 0 3	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
35	Passenger boat			4,174	140	3,076	20 6 9	
131	Empty do.			11,913	425	9,100	40 12 0	
2	Treasure	184	75,000	331	11	132	1 0 9	
1	Gunny	200	754	805	11	770	6 0 0	
...	Bag or Fuller's earth	280	1,029	890	12	144	7 8 6	
371	Total	64,071	2,47,969	100,183	3,679	183,980	1,304 14 0	0 1 3
543	Total of same month last year	63,896	4,16,913	153,716	4,480	261,204	1,869 4 8	0 1 3

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 22, 1884. 1939

Arre Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mauuds.	Tons.			
(1) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								
	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
14	Building stones	3,681	144	5,681	341	6,154	33 5 8	.....
1	Lime	81	15	150	4	232	2 11 9	.....
	FUEL.							
1	Coal	1,007	504	1,107	39	1,638	17 3 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
17	Empty boats	1,025	2,326	3,153	112	4,344	22 4 6	.....
3	Stores, &c.	1,320	1,320	1,320	47	2,900	28 7 4	.....
36	Total	5,774	3,408	10,802	383	11,458	103 15 9	0 13
14	Total of same month last year	5,351	15,222	11,500	271	14,709	163 5 0	0 21

ABSTRACT

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
371	Private, including miscellaneous	64,071	2,47,960	1,00,183	3,670	183,050	1,301 14 6	.....
26	Government stores, including ditto	5,774	3,008	10,802	383	15,408	103 15 9	.....
407	Grand Total	100,845	2,51,028	1,10,985	3,053	198,458	1,408 14 5	.....
367	Grand Total of same month last year	89,177	4,32,144	1,65,008	5,751	270,013	2,032 9 6	.....

	MEMO.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	64 14 5
Amount of tollage for the month	1,408 14 3
	Total	1,473 12 8
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,294 9 3
Balance at the end of the month	179 3 5

Buzur Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—45 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
14	Wheat	4,562	3,622	6,602	216	6,138	70 8 9	.....
23	Gram	6,200	12,400	6,075	310	16,741	182 14 9	.....
1	Sugar	225	1,125	275	0	355	3 12 6	.....
2	Salt	700	1,000	1000	32	844	8 10 0	.....
	STIMULANTS.							
1	Tobacco	327	1,816	283	10	480	1 6 6	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
2	Lined	630	1,060	778	27	972	10 10 6	.....
1	Mowah	192	192	215	7	143	1 9 0	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
	Bamboos (1,700 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8 3	.....
	FUEL.							
3	Firewood	618	400	1,018	28	2,007	13 9 6	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
66	Empty boats	1,859	1,859	6,143	148	7,400	18 6 0	.....
8	Kanari	.....	.....	2,203	33	4,310	47 14 6	.....
1	Koopas	.....	.....	123	4	100	1 15 3	.....
36	Total	18,213	23,074	24,814	542	37,808	343 14 6	0 17
145	Total of same month last year	22,621	44,047	35,354	1,259	61,667	434 5 9	0 20

Buzar Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton-miles.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mahads.	Tons.			

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

No.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
Total							
Total of same month last year			550	470	100	2 1 0	0 2 0

ABSTRACT

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
Private, including miscellaneous	15,233	25,074	23,514	882	37,809	343 14 6
Government stores, including ditto						
Grand Total	15,233	25,074	23,514	882	37,809	343 14 6
Grand Total of same month last year	27,621	44,947	35,574	1,274	47,059	454 6 9

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	60 10 6
Amount of tollage for the month	343 14 6
Total	404 9 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	373 13 9
Balance at the end of the month	60 11 3

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1884

CANAL.	TRAFFIC, 1884-85.		TRAFFIC, 1883-84.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.	
CHINDA CIRCLE.					
Taldunda	55 13 9	422 9 0	600 13 4	1,403 16 2	
Kendrapara	2,743 12 10	11,012 7 1	3,143 13 3	10,030 4 10	
Sigs. Level, Range I	604 15 0	1,865 7 9	639 14 3	2,386 7 3	
Ditto, ditto II	172 13 9	985 7 6	189 6 0	1,581 7 0	
Ditto, ditto III	120 6 3	427 0 3	32 15 0	377 12 11	
Total Chinda Circle	3,701 12 10	15,723 15 7	4,372 13 0	21,784 15 2	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore	10,753 8 9	45,403 3 0	9,313 9 10	40,154 12 1	
Hingulie Tidal	3,709 13 9	21,696 13 9	4,310 2 3	22,510 4 9	
Total South-Western Circle	14,463 3 6	71,100 6 9	12,831 12 1	61,665 1 10	
SONE CIRCLE.					
Eastern Main and Patna	2,440 1 0	11,040 4 3	3,437 1 9	8,304 7 6	
Western Main	207 8 3	483 7 6	450 11 3	1,577 4 9	
Arrah	1,404 14 3	2,862 13 0	2,033 9 6	8,843 13 6	
Buzar	343 14 6	760 3 0	458 6 9	3,654 8 0	
Total Sone Circle	4,400 0 0	16,037 11 6	6,004 13 3	22,430 3 9	
GRAND TOTAL	22,567 6 4	1,02,841 11 10	23,609 7 1	1,23,854 4 9	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

CANAL.	TRAFFIC, 1884-85.						TRAFFIC, 1883-84.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the corresponding month.			To end of the corresponding month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
ORISSA CIRCLE.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda and Kendrapara	2,153	...	2,016 14 2	5,970	9,910	9,169 11 7	1,857	1,335	3,108 10 4	6,474	2,487	11,821 2 10
High Level	50	581	838 14 1	2,542	5,408	3,006 5 4	421	511	471 3 10	2,204	3,204	2,867 14 4
Total Orissa Circle	3,003	681	2,855 12 11	8,512	15,318	12,175 0 11	2,278	1,846	3,609 14 2	8,678	5,701	14,688 1 2
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.												
Midnapore	13,432	815	780 0 0	64,244	3,581	3,750 0 0	11,305	268	1,000 0 0	56,760	1,827	5,000 0 0
Total South-Western Circle	13,432	815	780 0 0	64,244	3,581	3,750 0 0	11,305	268	1,000 0 0	56,760	1,827	5,000 0 0
BONS CIRCLE.												
Eastern Main and Patna	...	425	39 4 6	...	2,068	1,290 13 0	1,194	3,125	1,023 1 9	2,224	6,078	2,040 13 0
Western Main and Buxar	1,356	2,342	971 12 3	2,527	5,887	3,270 2 9	1,638	3,170	1,180 4 9	7,524	14,124	4,000 11 0
Arrah	1,930	3,158	1,660 0 0	4,770	4,143	2,042 0 0	2,070	1,509	1,370 0 0	11,121	8,829	7,344 0 0
Total Bons Circle	3,286	5,925	2,677 0 3	7,297	12,098	6,522 0 6	4,902	7,804	3,573 6 6	20,869	29,030	14,384 8 0
GRAND TOTAL	10,721	7,208	6,183 13 2	70,300	31,667	22,448 1 5	18,508	9,983	8,203 4 8	80,763	37,609	33,863 9 2

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

	EARNINGS, 1884-85.		EARNINGS, 1883-84.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Canals	6,557 9 0	27,000 0 0	8,032 11 11	30,098 0 4	
Midnapore Canal	11,800 5 0	62,183 3 6	9,515 9 10	51,151 13 1	
Haldia Tidal Canal	3,760 13 9	22,091 13 9	4,510 2 3	32,510 4 0	
Bons Canals	6,077 6 3	22,679 12 0	10,177 3 9	56,924 11 9	
GRAND TOTAL	28,195 3 6	1,29,953 13 3	32,234 11 9	1,69,717 13 11	

CALCUTTA,
The 21st October 1884.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.C.,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Circular Canal at the Chitpur Toll Station for the month of September 1884.

Number of boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		TOLLAGE.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	Rs.	A.	P.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.	Mds.	Rs.					
216	Coal	1,75,100	65,662	3,34,525	11,977	2,135	5	6
14	Roadstone	7,600	1,900	16,275	581	61	0	6
1	Bricks	9,000	81	1,100	50	5	4	0
3	Tiles	3,200	256	950	33	8	5	0
7	Earthenware	800	400	1,725	61	6	7	6
7	Sand	3,025	1,028	6,175	220	48	8	6
7	Iron	1,490	9,635	4,075	145	35	10	6
1	Mustard-seed	500	2,000	1,000	35	8	12	0
1	Other oils	300	1,200	775	27	2	14	6
3	Tobacco	352	3,520	850	30	7	7	0
1	Spices	20	600	275	9	2	6	6
344	Salt	1,51,515	4,16,665	3,37,350	12,044	2,816	9	0
1	Cattle	300	600	450	16	1	11	0
4	Bones	650	650	1,525	54	7	3	6
610	Total	3,53,852	5,01,247	7,07,250	25,982	5,147	9	0
653	Total of same month last year.	2,51,430	4,32,965	5,02,950	17,962	5,081	2	6
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
866	Empty, passenger, fish, onion, tamarind, flour, rags, &c.	1,57,200	6,28,800	6,33,150	22,612	2,845	3	6
118	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	8	0
.....	Demurrage	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	2	0
984	Total	1,57,200	6,28,800	6,33,150	22,612	2,937	13	6
1,014	Total of same month last year.	2,93,800	5,87,600	5,87,600	20,986	2,639	13	3
1,594	Grand Total	5,11,052	11,33,047	13,40,400	47,894	8,085	6	6
1,667	Grand total of same month last year.	5,45,230	10,20,565	10,90,550	38,948	7,720	15	9

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	246 7 9
Amount of tollage for the month	8,085 6 6
		Total	8,331 14 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	8,241 10 0
Balance at the end of the month	90 4 3

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Circular Canal at the Dhappa Toll Station.
for the month of September 1884.

Number of boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.
9	Earthenware	156	312	1,050	37	8 15 6
2	Sand	800	272	2,400	85	10 8 0
110	Lime	1,36,430	.....	2,56,100	9,146	2,240 14 0
383	Firewood	2,30,700	1,98,402	4,30,350	15,369	3,211 14 0
15	Iron	4,255	25,330	8,475	302	37 1 3
9	Brass	610	20,130	2,600	92	11 13 0
318	Jute	1,21,011	5,14,296	2,50,750	8,955	2,194 1 0
16	Mats	3,050	15,250	10,050	358	87 15 0
2	Paddy	150	112	475	16	4 2 6
662	Rice	2,95,043	10,32,650	5,48,725	19,597	4,801 5 6
4	Wheat	1,775	6,212	3,275	116	28 10 6
85	Gram	5,700	15,275	63 125	2,254	552 5 6
34	Linseed	10,750	37,625	22,075	788	192 4 6
7	Mustard-seed	1,200	4,800	2,925	101	22 1 6
14	Til	5,855	.....	9 8 0	350	85 12 0
7	Oil-cake	1,950	1,950	4,425	158	38 11 6
151	Fruits	14,229	56,916	23,100	825	202 2 0
166	Vegetables	31,575	94,725	75,150	2,683	657 9 0
6	Tobacco	1,350	13,500	2,175	77	14 5 9
4	Spices	530	15 000	1,950	37	9 3 0
1	Turmeric	100	650	250	8	1 1 6
11	Grass for cattle	182	1,092	3,325	118	29 5 0
19	Straw	306	1,530	2,755	91	22 8 6
29	Betelnuts	6,640	53,120	14,775	527	129 4 6
18	Sugar, unrefined	2,220	15 400	5,250	187	46 7 0
47	Jaggery	13,105	91,735	26,600	850	230 10 9
65	Salt	5,755	15,827	18,000	64	78 12 0
9	Hides	2,300	4,600	850	30	7 7 0
9	Bones	825	825	1,5 5	51	13 5 6
23	Dry fish	200	2,000	2,675	95	23 7 0
2,235	Total	8,98,752	22,40,436	17,94,080	63,373	14,994 0 6
3,171	Total of same month last year.	10,70,200	21,35,846	22,17,200	79,185	17,965 8 0
2,476	MISCELLANEOUS. Empty, passenger, fish, onion, tamarind, shells, golpatta, ghee, honey, planks, fowls, charcoal, bamboos, &c.	2,93,700	11,84,800	5,72,800	20,457	4,769 1 3
573	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	143 4 0
.....	Demurrage	.....	.....	.....	.....	923 6 3
3,049	Total	2,93,700	11,84,800	5,72,800	20,457	4,835 11 6
4,275	Total of same month last year.	3,20,500	3,20,000	6,59,325	23,547	6,687 0 6
5,284	Grand Total	11,02,452	34,25,236	23,66,880	83,830	20,829 12 0
7,446	Grand total of same month last year.	13,90,700	24,55,846	28,76,525	1,02,732	24,652 8 6

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	675 10 0
Amount of tollage for the month	20,829 12 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	21,506 8 0
Balance at the end of the month	21,071 11 3
	434 10 0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Tolly's Nullah for the month of September 1884.

Number of boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	
	LOCAL TRAFFIC	Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.
53	Coal	26,405	9,901	57,225	2,043	214 13 0
39	Roadstone	22,225	5,556	48,575	1,770	182 2 6
59	Bricks	3,70,750	3,336	78,075	2,788	292 12 6
11	Tiles	15,050	572	5,900	210	22 2 0
72	Earthenware	3,176	1,588	12,725	454	48 15 6
18	Sand	7,850	2,769	16,200	578	63 6 0
227	Firewood	1,03,850	20,770	2,01,700	7,203	1,511 4 0
5	Iron	5	30	1,525	54	12 12 9
3	Cotton	900	8,200	2,050	73	17 15 0
11	Jute	1,915	8,138	3,975	141	34 12 6
252	Paddy	23,981	41,965	52,050	1,858	455 8 6
1,364	Rice	1,35,622	4,74,676	2,54,175	9,076	1,811 6 6
24	Gram	5,390	14,822	12,925	460	106 13 6
30	Mustard seed	12,684	50,736	30,575	1,090	257 10 9
1	Til	100	350	250	8	2 3 0
65	Other oils	5,238	20,952	22,275	995	97 9 9
3	Oilcake	205	205	775	26	3 1 0
3	Fruits	222	88	375	13	2 4 6
66	Vegetables	5,466	16,398	13,100	467	52 1 0
13	Tobacco	1,490	14,900	2,950	104	17 15 6
3	Spices	34	1,020	75	2	0 12 0
3	Turmeric	40	260	150	5	0 15 0
18	Cocoanut	4,100	8	825	29	7 12 0
1	Grass for cattle	20	120	175	6	1 8 6
427	Straw	19,077	95,385	41,125	567	347 11 6
1	Betelnuts	25	200	250	8	0 15 0
6	Sugar, unrefined	435	3,045	1,125	38	7 8 6
113	Jaggery	13,294	80,164	30,575	1,126	216 10 0
174	Salt	35,756	98,327	97,975	3,498	609 1 3
10	Cattle	315	630	850	30	7 8 0
3,075	Total	8,15,620	9,75,911	9,90,525	34,720	6,407 15 6
4,449	Total of same month last year.	6,15,670	10,95,962	11,91,575	42,535	8,220 15 9
	MISCELLANEOUS					
3,434	Empty, passenger, fish, shells, charcoal, golpatta, planks, betel, cocoanut, soorkee, babla bark, flour, honey, &c.	1,56,100	1,67,200	5,11,525	18,258	2,926 14 9
116	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 0 0
.....	Demurrage	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 0 6
3,550	Total	1,56,100	1,67,200	5,11,525	18,258	3,094 15 2
3,815	Total of same month last year.	2,36,609	9,42,391	4,98,450	17,800	3,169 7 2
6,625	Grand Total	9,71,720	11,43,111	15,02,050	52,978	9,502 14 9
5,264	Grand total of same month last year.	8,52,279	20,38,353	16,90,025	60,335	11,390 7 0

MEMORANDUM.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	Rs. 436 4 9
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	9,502 14 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	Total	8,039 8 6
	...	...	9,756 0 9
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	183 2 9

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1884.

	TRAFFIC 1884-85.		TRAFFIC 1883-84.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.
CIRCULAR CANAL.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Circular Canal at Chitpore toll-station ...	8,085 6 6	35,359 13 9	7,720 15 9	32,204 10 0
"Ditto at Dhappa toll-station ...	20,829 12 0	96,901 5 9	24,652 8 6	1,08,929 14 0
Total ...	28,915 2 6	1,32,261 3 6	32,373 8 3	1,41,134 8 0
Tolly's Nullah ...	9,502 14 9	48,391 3 3	11,390 7 0	54,416 14 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,418 1 3	1,80,652 6 9	43,763 15 3	1,95,551 6 0

CALCUTTA,
The 21st October 1884.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.A.C.,
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.
Statement showing Heights over mean sea-level and low water on the Rivers *Hooghly, Jellinghee, and Brahmanpootra for the month of September 1884.*

Date.	River Ganesh.										River Brahmanpootra.			
	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Rasht.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Shahwanee.	Rampore Healdab.	Goalundo.	Berhampore.	Krishnagar.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
2nd	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
3rd	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
4th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
5th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
6th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
7th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
8th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
9th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
10th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
11th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
12th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
13th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
14th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
15th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
16th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
17th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
18th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
19th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
20th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
21st	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
22nd	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
23rd	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
24th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
25th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
26th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
27th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
28th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
29th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17
30th	25.25	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.C.,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

Dated 21st October 1884.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 23rd August 1884, as compared with the same period of 1883.

STAPLES.	1884.		1883.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
ANIMALS, LIVING, FOR SALE.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
Horses, ponies, and mules	4	331	30	1,544			26	1,213
Cattle	5	40	27	323			22	283
Sheep and goats	2,065	2,031	1,555	1,318	No. 1,509	733		
Other kinds								
Borax	323	250	1,486	1,219			1,164	1,010
Canes and rattans	32	78	41	81			11	3
Caoutchouc (Indian-rubber)	5	10	7	7			4	3
Chinese and Japanese ware	35	54	73	161			37	47
Coal and coke, up	3,17,607	1,30,854	3,71,677	1,74,704			54,070	34,940
Ditto, down	12,68,871	2,25,023	13,41,091	1,40,023	2,24,880	39,000		
Cotton, raw	2,300	20,038	17,073	18,115	5,225	8,523		
COTTON, MANUFACTURED.								
Twist and yarn (European)	6,426	9,086	6,430	9,114			4	28
Ditto (Indian)	6,794	3,592	5,774	3,910	26		10,980	21,807
Piece-goods (European)	23,057	65,448	65,307	87,740			2,608	2,801
Ditto (Indian)	16,790	10,514	19,308	13,315			214	80
Amuloids	11	7	220	93				
Other sorts, not manufacturing	507	1,257	785	1,124	21	153		
Drugs and Medicines.	761	405	745	410			44	11
Intoxicating drugs (other than opium, i.e., arsenic, ibhang, ganja, and churus, &c.)								
Indigo	2,552	976	2,713	987		30	131	
Manila or manila								
Safflower	80	71	133	70		1	47	
Turnerie	4,670	4,582	5,175	4,981			503	300
Other kinds	3,782	3,011	3,472	2,624	310	387		
Barthenware and porcelain	405	1,440	635	1,908			40	7
Do., raw	238	52	214	34	24	18		
Do., manufactured (gunny bags and clothes)	51,017	83,507	78,025	55,880			27,008	22,373
FIBROUS PRODUCTS.								
Other fibres, raw	355	76	485	100			130	16
Ditto, manufactured	1,181	347	671	211	510	96		
FRUITS & BOTS.								
Cocoanuts	1,101	1,569	1,196	1,451		88	45	
All other kinds	10,402	14,036	17,042	14,714			910	19
Wheat	6,80,122	2,50,121	10,00,582	6,42,091			10,01,260	3,53,070
Grain and pulses	1,33,375	30,115	1,30,485	29,025	24,490	1,090		
Rice, husked	1,38,305	30,511	2,00,075	1,11,154			1,55,710	71,840
Do., unhusked	30,101	9,415	10,163	2,665	20,000	6,850		
Other grain and spring crops	1,22,184	31,051	1,71,454	43,941			43,270	11,090
Gums and resins	1,098	1,011	1,460	1,261			768	280
HIDES & SKINS.	36,877	20,188	30,901	20,805			476	610
Hides of cattle	10,171	6,919	11,541	7,104			1,370	1,245
Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals								
Horns	717	286	679	406	38		151	
LAC.								
Lac dye	12	6,454	11,040	12,624			2,037	4,160
Do. shell	8,108	3,107	10,467	4,273			2,358	1,166
Do. stick and other kinds	12,739	3,456	1,731	3,386	24		41	
Leather, unmanufactured	1,355	1,200	1,084	1,504			104	304
Ditto, manufactured	980	13,117	10,285	13,460	700		392	
LIQUORS.								
Mats	230	122	245	136			6	4
METALS AND MANUFACTURES.								
Brass and copper	30,110	32,596	24,219	24,710	6,897	7,777		
Iron	65,564	67,597	71,007	67,810			8,043	2,5
Other metals	10,380	11,481	11,088	14,270			522	133
Oil	14,805	1,246	435	1,044	544	292		
Opium	907	1,099	1,092	1,144			185	46
Paints and colours	15,026	13,262	18,263	23,370			5,337	9,708
PROVISIONS.								
Glue	2,719	3,207	3,061	3,227	50	30		
Other kinds								
Railway materials, Construction Account	1,80,728	6,007	2,00,020	6,098			60,802	971
Ditto ditto, Foreign	17,300	71,006	1,38,105	1,70,003			1,77,73	1,01,828
Salt	2,70,180	71,300	3,08,105	1,05,290			1,30,017	53,886
SALT-PETRE, &c.								
Salt-petre	66,582	25,507	36,419	17,762	10,760	6,745		
Other saline substances	10,441	2,885	10,380	2,708			187	
Linseed	20,072	1,17,033	7,06,172	2,53,712			4,90,400	1,30,680
Mustard and rape	70,029	40,437	1,50,769	75,017			10,144	30,020
Til or sunflower	3,524	1,022	3,774	1,122			220	100
Other oil-seeds	1,45,001	62,217	1,04,901	42,767	60,130	19,450		
INDIGO.								
Indigo seed	8,607	3,896	3,977	1,166	4,730	2,900		
Tea-seed								
Other kinds	1,111	5,290	18,001	8,770			17,780	3,480
Silk, raw	1,641	1,300	1,301	1,300			51	
Do., manufactured (European)								
Do., ditto (Indian)	406	435	651	810			151	85
Spices	2,973	2,868	6,860	4,800			3,887	1,934
Stone and marble	60,242	7,381	63,652	9,194	6,730		41,221	13,079
STOAR.								
Sugar, refined	44,040	12,020	86,207	26,998			13,177	4,554
Do., unrefined	16,108	2,901	29,865	7,045			739	2,276
Tea, Indian	1,473	1,024	4,214	3,800			29	1
Do., Foreign	23	1	44	3				
TOBACCO.								
Timber	10,743	6,002	43,419	23,140			23,074	10,238
Wood	21,803	5,044	20,055	5,303	6,227		3,718	100
Wool, raw	4,714	308	6,500	800				
Do., manufactured (European)	1,916	1,654	1,643	1,241	373	413		
Wool, manufactured (Indian)								
Shawls	1,631	1,841	1,056	925	576	716		
Shawls	4	11	5	14			1	3
All other articles of merchandise	1,40,735	97,002	1,74,100	1,14,609			24,008	17,347
Government stores	19,801	23,226	30,010	32,817			10,758	7,001
Minerals	38,794	6,027	45,681	9,770			6,887	1,679
Total	49,84,989	14,76,866	70,33,808	23,30,091	3,52,011	90,251	24,00,627	9,60,769

*Remarks on the fluctuation of principal staples carried over the East Indian Railway during
four weeks ending 23rd August 1884.*

INCREASES.

Coal, down.—An increase in the downwards coal traffic is attributable to an improved demand for river steamers and for the railways in Lower Bengal.

Cotton.—A slight increase in this staple was due to a better market in Calcutta.

Brass and Copperware.—This increase is assignable to an improved trade in the mofussil.

Saltpetre.—There has been an increase under this head, which arose from better prices in Calcutta.

DECREASES.

Coal, up.—A decrease in the upwards coal traffic is accounted for by absence of demand from foreign railways.

Wheat.—The heavy decrease in this staple is due to large harvests in England and America, with unusually low prices in the English and continental markets.

Gunny.—This decrease is explained by the falling off in wheat traffic.

Pisco-goods.—Poor prices and restricted business are alleged as the reasons for this decrease.

Railway Materials, Foreign.—A heavy falling off in this traffic is due to decreased imports of materials for the foreign railways.

Rice.—Deficient rainfall during last year's monsoon is the cause of this decrease.

Salt.—Want of demand in mofussil and opening of the Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway extension accounts the decrease under this head.

Seeds.—This decrease is accounted for by the partial failure of crops.

Ghee.—The falling off in this staple is due to the ordinary fluctuation of trade.

Sugar and Tobacco.—The decreases in these commodities are attributed to the scanty rainfall last year.

Lac.—This decrease is due to want of demand in English market.

N. ST. L. CARTER, Traffic Manager.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPUR, 15th October 1884.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Statement showing increases and decreases in Movings of Principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of September 1884 as compared with corresponding period of 1883.

STAPLES.	1884.		1883.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1884.	1883.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Bamboo and bricks	4,390	...	9,384	...	4,790	9,384	...	4,594
Coal and coke	2,007	...	...	...	2,007	...	2,007	...
Cotton	14,545	102	9,594	14	15,037	9,608	5,429	...
Piece-goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter	1,575	7	2,260	265	2,392	2,265	...	225
Grain	39,065	2,200	11,530	11,053	40,265	22,783	19,178	...
Hides and horns	210	8,519	25	5,914	210	5,939	5,729	...
Lime and kunkur	2,200	...	10,542	11	2,200	10,553	8,353	...
Liquors	724	7	...	...	724	...	724	...
Metal—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	4,906	483	1,802	312	6,489	2,594	3,895	...
Brass, bell-metal, copper ware, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mowah	2,144	...	...	...	2,144	...	2,144	...
Oil	260	...	...	...	260	...	260	...
Oilcake	52	3,023	...	...	3,075	...	3,075	...
Paints and colours	31	...	...	...	31	...	31	...
Gum	1,8	1,493	...	1,181	1,493	1,181	430	...
Railway materials	32,569	8,222	60,174	7,200	40,891	67,374	16,483	...
Salt	42,046	6,800	42,587	5,279	48,833	47,866	967	...
Saltpetre	...	12,500	...	12,500	...	12,500	...	...
Sugar	2,837	36,500	1,010	10,500	3,847	49,000	45,153	...
Sugar and jaggree	215	2,602	...	...	2,817	...	2,602	...
Timber	6,110	41,700	408	9,747	6,518	10,155	3,637	...
Tobacco	1	214	...	...	1	...	214	...
All other goods	11,141	5,487	11,094	15,508	16,628	26,004	9,376	...
Total	1,70,331	1,34,403	1,34,003	1,05,072	3,04,794	3,19,975	15,181	...
Net decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The total quantity of goods carried during the month of September 1884 aggregated to maunds 3,04,794, as compared with the maunds 3,19,975 carried during corresponding period of 1883 and maunds 3,57,410 carried during the previous month, showing decrease of maunds 15,181 in one case and decrease of maunds 52,616 in the other.

SAMASTIPUR;
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
The 13th October 1884.

HORACE BELL,
Manager.

A. G. NEWCOMEN,
for Traffic Superintendent.

GENERAL REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS.

The total quantity of goods carried during the month of September 1884 aggregated to maunds 3,04,794, as compared with maunds 3,19,975 carried during the corresponding period of 1883 and maunds 3,57,410 carried during the previous month, showing a decrease of maunds 15,181 in one case and maunds 52,616 in the other.

Of the several increases and decreases the following are the most prominent ones and worthy of separate explanation:—

INCREASES.

	Mds.
Piece-goods	5,489
Demand for this staple was higher owing to the month being an auspicious one for Hindoo marriages.	...
Food-grains	19,178
Due to the scarcity of rain and the consequent failure of the last crops.	...
Hides and horns	2,954
Due to favourable rate ruling in Calcutta market during the latter portion of the month.	...
Iron	3,186
Too small to merit explanation. Oil, oilcake, brass, bell-metal, &c., mowah, paint and colour—these items were classed as "all other goods" in last year's report; hence cannot be fully explained.	...
Sugar and jaggree	2,837
The bulk of the traffic is made up by the export from a new sugar factory in the neighbourhood of Sakri station.	...
Timber	47,903
This is due mostly to despatch of Messrs. H. Dear & Co's. timber.	...

DECREASES.

	Mds.
Coal and coke	4,194
The continued increase under this head during the last three months is the main cause of decrease now.	...
Lime and kunkur	8,353
The completion of the large engineering works in the district has caused this decrease.	...
Railway materials	16,892
Due to the completion of the large extensions of this Railway.	...
Saltpetre	4,241
This fluctuates according to the demand in Calcutta market.	...
Seeds	56,060
The low price ruling at the port prevented the merchants from exporting.	...
Tobacco	4,800
This traffic has temporarily found its way by boats owing to facility in navigation and the consequent advantage over the rates by rail.	...

HORACE BELL,
Manager.

A. G. NEWCOMEN,
for Traffic Superintendent.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1884 on 1,509½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week or per mile of railway	222,344	2,78,816 12 02	17,37,193 30	4,12,501 10 0	14,814 7 0	7,05,531 13 0	61,036½	74,086½	137,022½
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	2,783,432*	29,80,301 12 0*	2,60,71,823 30*	58,59,770 11 10*	2,61,243 7 8*	90,44,359 15 6	843,061½	1,175,549	2,018,610½
Total for 15 weeks	2,975,776	32,59,117 0 0	2,77,09,017 20	62,71,072 5 10	2,10,037 14 8	97,49,891 13 6	904,017½	1,249,635½	2,153,653½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	194,646½	2,13,468 9 10	16,18,875 20	3,91,950 11 6	17,626 4 8	6,23,112 10 0	61,577	80,858	142,435
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	128 11 11	141 7 8	10,742 10 11	259 11 11	11 11 4	412 16 11	40 11 11	52 11 11	80 11 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,043,705	20,40,473 15 1	2,57,66,518 20	54,42,395 14 1	2,62,709 0 7	1,27,45,674 13 6	925,171	1,094,619	2,019,790

* Eclipse of the moon.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH OCTOBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH OCTOBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 11TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 11TH OCTOBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,509	6,23,113	413	1,509½	7,05,533	467	1,509	2,68,00,172	17,800	1,509½	2,13,77,460	14,162	.....	64,22,712

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1884 on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week or per mile of railway	14,746	9,667 9 0	34,739 30	2,921 0 0	66 12 0	12,648 5 0	1,343½	770½	2,114
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	176,922*	1,07,300 6 0*	6,53,178 30*	44,546 6 0*	1,433 8 3*	1,54,074 4 3	23,622½	14,266½	37,889
Total for 15 weeks	191,678	1,16,967 15 0	6,87,917 20	47,467 6 0	1,502 4 3	1,66,714 9 3	25,465½	15,037½	40,503
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,833	4,978 3 7	29,842 20	2,161 11 0	43 5 0	7,284 8 7	1,035	709	1,744
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	137	71 4 9	521 20	36 6 8	0 13 3	127 5 7	18 11 11	11 11 11	31 11 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	179,403½	94,527 0 0	4,10,600 10	30,302 12 0	771 12 0	1,28,501 9 0	28,687	6,747	35,434

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH OCTOBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH OCTOBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 11TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 11TH OCTOBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	7,284	127	57½	12,648	218	57½	2,46,225	4,287	57½	2,60,511	4,500	24,286	.....

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1884 on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	2,612	Rs. A. P. 537 15 0	Mds. 11,140 10	Rs. A. P. 255 8 0	Rs. A. P. 16 0 0	Rs. A. P. 809 5 0	246	83	329
Or per mile of railway	217 66	44 13 1	928 33	21 4 8	1 3 4	67 7 1	20 5	6 8	26 13
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	28,259	5,315 14 0	93,047 10	2,211 4 94	300 2 3	7,787 5 0	2,022	1,802	4,824
Total for 15 weeks	31,071	5,753 11 0	1,04,233 20	2,466 12 9	376 2 3	8,596 10 0	2,168	1,875	5,143
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,975	359 3 9	12,423 10	250 4 0	10 8 0	619 15 0	232	107	339
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	164 66	29 15 0	1,035 33	20 13 8	0 14 0	51 10 8	19 5	8 6	28 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	31,634	5,511 8 4	1,46,801 20	3,409 4 0	357 14 0	9,378 10 4	2,340	1,596	4,036

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildarnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH OCTOBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH OCTOBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 15TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 11TH OCTOBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
12	Rs. 630	Rs. 52	12	Rs. 800	Rs. 67	12	Rs. 24,412	Rs. 2,034	12	Rs. 20,530	Rs. 1,711	Rs. 1,718	Rs. 323

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1884 on 74½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	6,555	Rs. A. P. 5,101 4 0	Mds. 47,047 0	Rs. A. P. 2,714 1 0	Rs. A. P. 95 4 0	Rs. A. P. 7,915 9 0	553	1,030	1,583
Or per mile of railway	88 7 7	68 7 7	632 33	36 7 8	1 3 4	106 4 0	7 4	13 8	21 2
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	54,617	45,018 13 0	6,46,830 0	22,308 5 37	1,322 13 02	74,679 15 0	9,020	12,274	21,294
Total for 15 weeks	61,272	50,160 1 0	6,94,680 0	24,026 5 3	1,619 1 6	82,895 8 9	9,993	13,504	23,497
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,560	2,706 1 3	47,025 10	2,582 14 0	67 7 0	5,455 6 3	591	1,125	1,716
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	47 6 6	37 6 6	632 33	34 12 10	0 14 6	73 3 10	8 0	15 4	23 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	50,894	46,613 8 5	4,54,587 20	20,074 10 0	1,600 3 0	77,688 8 5	9,368	11,699	21,067

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH OCTOBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH OCTOBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 15TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 11TH OCTOBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
74½	Rs. 5,455	Rs. 73	74½	Rs. 7,915	Rs. 106	74½	Rs. 1,02,310	Rs. 1,379	74½	Rs. 1,80,935	Rs. 2,429	Rs. 18,625	Rs. 17,246

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			1st September 1884.	30th August 1884.	To 1st September 1884.	To 30th August 1884.			
1884.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
30th August	Northern Bengal	249	35,478 0 0	40,037 0 0	14,88,344 0 0	12,82,327 0 0	2,06,017 0 0	2,06,011 0 0	-14
Ditto	Tachet	193	19,421 0 0	21,538 0 0	5,94,239 0 0	5,94,241 0 0	2,30,793 0 0	...	+42
Ditto	Nalhati	274	1,734 0 0	1,230 0 0	2,24,958 0 0	33,819 0 0	4,440 0 0	4,440 0 0	-0
	Total	429	37,633 0 0	62,805 0 0	21,11,541 0 0	21,10,396 0 0	28,646 0 0	...	

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Earnings for week ending 4th October 1884
Corresponding week last year
Decrease
Receipts from 1st July to 4th October 1884
.. from 1st July to 6th October 1883
Decrease
Miles open week ending 4th October 1884
Corresponding week last year
Receipts per mile open week ending 4th October 1884
Corresponding week last year
Decrease

DARJEELING, the 11th October 1884.

W. STEVENSON Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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FORMATION OF THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS INTO A GENERAL POLICE DISTRICT.

POLICE.

Darjeeling, the 25th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The undermentioned letters regarding the relative powers and authority of the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the District Superintendent of Police :—

Letters Nos. 526Ct. and 174H, dated respectively the 8th March and the 3rd June 1884, from the Commissioner of Chittagong.

Letter No. 10904, dated the 18th July 1884, from the Inspector-General of Police.

Read also—

The undermentioned papers :—

Letter No. 100H, dated the 19th April 1884, from the Commissioner of Chittagong, submitting, with his approval, a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, proposing a new scheme on the subject of increasing the strength and improving the condition of the Frontier Police.

Memorandum dated the 11th October 1884, by Mr. D. R. Lyall, Inspector-General of Police, on the police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Memorandum dated the 15th October 1884, by Captain A. Evans Gordon, on the same subject.

The Lieutenant-Governor has had under consideration various questions connected with the police administration of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

There are at present two distinct bodies of police in that district—the frontier force, organized and worked on *quasi*-military principles, and the ordinary civil police. The strength of the first consists of 6 subhadars, 6 jemadars, 28 havildars, 42 naiks, 11 buglers, and 446 privates, making a total of 539 officers and men. The civil force consists of 1 sub-inspector, 10 head-constables, and 97 constables, 108 in all. In both cases the men are enrolled under Act V of 1861, but the discipline of the frontier force is further provided for by Regulation III of 1881. The administration of both bodies is vested in the Inspector-General and District Superintendent of Police under Act V of 1861, and the Commissioner of the Division has at present no legal control over any departmental matter. This arrangement has been found to produce serious inconvenience and to involve considerable risks. The Inspector-General of Police states in a note, dated the 11th October, that, though in charge of the frontier force, he could know but little of it, and that it has been difficult to exercise control over provision and such like accounts. On the other hand, the necessity of referring to a distant and imperfectly informed authority might produce grave mischief in the event of disturbances on the frontier, when prompt and decided action would be imperatively called for. In such cases the Commissioner of the Division being on the spot, and acquainted with all the circumstances to be considered, would necessarily be the officer to direct the operations, and it is very undesirable that he should be hampered by the necessity of referring to the Inspector-General of Police, or by the possible interference of that officer. On these and other grounds the Lieutenant-Governor has decided upon vesting the control of the police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts in the Commissioner of the Division. For this purpose it will be necessary to form the Hill Tracts into a general police district under section 2 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1869, and to appoint the Commissioner of Chittagong to exercise the powers of an Inspector-General of Police in the general police district so formed.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that notifications be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declaring, under section 2, Act VII (B.C.) of 1869, the Chittagong Hill Tracts to be a general police district, and appointing Mr. D. R. Lyall, Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, to exercise the powers of an Inspector-General of Police in the general police district so formed.

Ordered also that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, and to the Commissioner of Chittagong, for information and guidance.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF ACT I (B.C.)
OF 1876, FOR THE VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION OF MAHOMEDAN
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.**

JUDICIAL.

Dated Darjeeling, the 21st October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Inspector-General of Registration on the working of Act I (B.C.) of 1876 for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces for the year 1883-84.

Read also—

The Reports for the years 1881-82 and 1882-83, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The Report under review is the last which will be submitted of the working of the Act under the rules originally framed. The principal statistics showing the operations of the Act since it came into force in February 1876 are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 1st March.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces other than khulas.	Number of khulas registered.	Total number of marriages registered.
1876-77	14	77	2,555	492	161	3,118
1877-78	14	103	7,391	1,304	595	9,390
1878-79	14	103	8,161	1,705	771	10,637
1879-80	14	107	7,137	2,397	623	9,857
1880-81	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430
1881-82	14	107	4,051	2,279	667	7,867
1882-83	14	112	5,068	2,247	766	8,081
1883-84	14	112	4,273	2,316	895	7,483

2. The decrease of 598 in the total number of registrations is ascribed to the apathy with which the people in general regard the provisions of the Act, and to the passive resistance offered by the local zemindars and the village mullahs to the progress of the law. The average of the preceding seven years was 8,195.7. Opinions of several district officers are quoted by the Inspector-General to show that the decrease may correctly be attributed to the causes noticed. The decrease occurred in eight out of 14 districts, chiefly in Chittagong (295), Dacca (248), Noakholly (135), Rungpore (72), and Dinagepore (44). The diminution in the registrations in these districts was chiefly under the head of marriages. There was an increase in the total registrations in Rajshahye (96), Mymensingh (74), Bogra (27), Furreedpore (20), Backergunge (6) and Khulna (3). No explanation is given of the increase in any of these cases. There was a decrease in the number of marriages registered in four out of these six districts, which was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the registration of divorces. In Furreedpore there was an increase in marriages registered and a decrease in divorces. There was an increase of both in Rajshahye.

3. The offices of the Mahomedan Registrars were, it is reported, carefully inspected during the year: it is unsatisfactory, however, to notice that the number of inspections decreased from 106 to 84. The records of the Registrars were, it is stated, found in good order, and only two cases of misconduct on the part of these officers were reported.

4. The Report of the Committee appointed to revise the former rules and procedure was submitted in January last, and their proposals were afterwards generally sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. Relief has been afforded to the Registrars by the reduction of the charges for forms. The registers and indexes will for the future be kept all in Bengali alone, instead of in Bengali and Urdu as hitherto. The thana has been made the unit of a Mahomedan Registrar's jurisdiction. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed the establishment in Calcutta of a permanent Committee, to consist of the Inspector-General of Registration for the time being as *ex-officio* President, and four members. Act XII of 1880, for the appointment of Kazis, has been extended to the districts in which Act I (B.C.) of 1876 is now in force, and District Registrars have been asked to submit nominations of properly qualified persons

for the office of Kazi and Mahomedan Marriage Registrar, for places where those officers are required to be appointed, to the permanent Committee at Calcutta. For the future, no person will be appointed Kazi within the jurisdiction of a Mahomedan Registrar except the Registrar himself, and Naib Kazis will, for the present, act simply as agents for the Kazi, informing him of marriages which they have performed, in order that he may endeavour subsequently to persuade the parties to register them. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the changes proposed by the Committee, and sanctioned by him, will have the effect of removing some of the difficulties which have hitherto operated against the satisfactory working of the Act.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Registration for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
LICENSE TAX FOR 1883-84.**

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—LICENSE TAX.

Darjeeling, the 22nd October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on the administration of the license tax for 1883-84.

Read also—

The Report for 1882-83 and the Resolution recorded on it.

During the year under review, the license tax in Bengal continued to be levied under Act II (B.C.) of 1880, no changes being made as regards the nature of the assessment or its incidence. The work of the assessors was considerably lightened under the orders of the Board of Revenue, which relieved them of the duty of hearing and enquiring into objection cases, and transferred it in most places to the Sub-Divisional Officers and the special Deputy Collectors at head-quarters. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to have the Board's testimony to the satisfactory working of this arrangement, which, it is stated, facilitated in a great measure the re-valuation operations, as well as the making of new assessments. The number of special assessors employed in 1883-84 was 46 against 47 in the previous year; three assessors were employed in Calcutta and one in the Sub-urban Municipality, and one in each district, except Darjeeling and Singhbhum, where the fewness of assesses did not require the appointment of a special assessor. The collection of the tax was commenced in almost all the districts as soon as possible after the expiry of the period allowed by sections 16 and 17 of the Act, the assessment lists of the preceding year, as they stood after the disposal of objections and appeals, being adopted as the basis of operations. In portions of certain districts, however, where the assessment had been hurriedly done in 1882-83, the issue of notices was postponed until after the assessors and other officers had completed their enquiries and submitted revised lists.

2. Out of a total number of 248,128 villages in the province, 27,067, including 617 streets in Calcutta, were visited by the assessing officers against 27,081 villages visited in the preceding year. Of the villages visited, 26,562 were found to contain assesses, against 26,814 in the previous year. In some districts a considerable share in the work of assessment was taken by the regular executive staff, the number of villages visited by such officers being 2,449 (included in the total number of 27,067) against 2,150 in the previous year. It is explained that, as some district and sub-divisional officers kept no record of the number of villages in which enquiries were made during their tour, the total number of villages visited by the permanent staff was probably larger than appears from the above figures. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the increased activity of the officers in the Dacca Division, where 534 villages were visited by district and sub-divisional officers against 90 in the previous year. A creditable outturn of work in this respect was also done by the officers of Furreedpore, Jessore, Durbhunga, Bhagulpore, Rungpore, Monghyr, Sarun, Hooghly, Patna and Mymensingh. The Board report that on the whole the movements of the assessors were efficiently supervised. In the 24-Pergunnahs, however, out of 5,079 villages, 339 only were visited; in Maldah, out of 3,250 villages, 164 only were visited; in Nuddea, out of 2,964 villages, 162 only were visited; in Julpigorce, out of 971 villages, 152 only were visited; and in Manbhoom, out of 6,147 villages, 120 only were visited. The number of villages visited in these districts was insufficient.

3. After exclusion of double entries, and allowing for revision of the lists by Collectors, the gross number of persons assessed is shown to be 77,613. Of these 5,990 were exempted on objection and 321 on appeal, leaving 71,293 persons on the list on the 30th June 1884, as compared with 60,841 in 1882-83. The outstanding balance on the 30th June 1883 was Rs. 8,086. The greater part of this balance had eventually to be remitted

as irrecoverable, and the number of persons finally assessed in 1882-83 amounted to only 69,289. The following table shows the number of assesseses in each class in each of the last two years:—

Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Tax assessed. Rs.	NUMBER OF ASSESSEES	
								On the final list in 1882-83.	On the list of 30th June 1884.
							500	388	387
							200	689	725
							100	1,416	1,444
							50	3,568	3,621
							20	14,722	14,904
							10	48,506	50,212
							Total	69,289	71,293

These figures show that there was an increase in the last five classes, viz., of 36 assesseses in class II, 28 assesseses in class III, 53 assesseses in class IV, 182 assesseses in class V, and 1,706 assesseses in class VI, while there was a decrease of one assessesee in class I, as compared with 1882-83.

4. If the population of Bengal is taken at 66½ millions, one person in every 932 paid the tax, the average incidence being Re. 1 to every 45 persons, as compared with Re. 1 to 46 persons in the previous year. If Calcutta be excluded, the average incidence was Re. 1 to every 63 persons as compared with Re. 1 to 64 persons in 1882-83.

The incidence was highest in the following districts:—

Calcutta, 1 person to Re. 1 of tax.	24-Pergunnahs, 34 persons to Re. 1 of tax.
Darjeeling, 18 persons	Bhagulpore, 37 "
Howrah, 24 "	Bogra, 39 "
Maldah, 33 "	Dacca, 44 "

The average incidence in each division was—

Rajahmundry	50 persons to Re. 1.
Bhagulpore	50 "
Dacca	59 "
Presidency (omitting Calcutta)	60 "
Burdwan	67 "
Chittagong	71 "
Patna	74 "
Chota Nagpore	79 "
Orissa	92 "

5. The number of objections filed was 20,400 or 26·2 per cent. of the gross number of assessments made, the corresponding percentage in 1882-83 being 29·5. In 12,257 cases the assessments were upheld, in 2,143 they were modified by the transfer of the objector to a lower class, and in 5,999 cases the assessments were cancelled. The successful objections thus numbered 8,142, or 39 per cent. of the total number of petitions filed. In the previous year the corresponding figure was 39·1 per cent. The proportion of objections to assessments was highest in Pooree (56·3 per cent.), Cuttack (52·4 per cent.), Moorshedabad (48·4 per cent.), Gya (47·8 per cent.), and Noakholly (41·5 per cent.). The total number of appeals, including references to the Commissioner in Calcutta, where the Collector is only empowered to hear objections, was 1,747 against 2,063 in 1882-83. In 1,205 cases the assessment appealed against was upheld, in 190 it was modified, and in 321 cases the appellants were entirely exempted from payment of the tax. The right of appeal was most largely exercised in Calcutta, Cuttack, the 24-Pergunnahs, Gya and Midnapore. In the entire province, out of 77,613 assessments, 6,320, or 8·1 per cent., were entirely cancelled on objection or appeal, and 2,333, or 3 per cent., were modified. This result, though not satisfactory in itself, shows some improvement upon the previous year, when out of 76,903 persons assessed, 7,064, or 9·1 per cent., were entirely and 2,531, or 3·2 per cent., partially exempted. The number of appeals pending on the 30th June was 31 against 28 of the preceding year. The number of applications to Commissioners of Divisions under section 21 of the Act was 113, exclusive of those in Calcutta. Of these 78 were rejected,

16 were granted in part, and in 13 cases the assessments were cancelled. Six cases were pending at the close of the year. The largest number of references were made in the Orissa and Chittagong Divisions.

6. The following table shows the demand, remissions, collections, and balance up to the end of June for each of the last two years:—

CLASS.	Rate of tax.	Gross demand.		Remissions before realization.		Remaining demand.		Collections.		Refunds.		Net collections.		Balances.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	500	2,51,500	2,49,000	47,000	46,000	2,04,500	2,03,000	2,04,500	2,03,000	10,500	9,800	1,94,000	1,93,200	.....	.....
II	200	1,78,300	1,73,500	34,900	23,200	1,43,400	1,50,300	1,43,400	1,48,400	5,000	3,900	1,37,200	1,45,000	.....	.....
III	100	1,82,200	1,76,500	36,000	27,100	1,46,200	1,49,400	1,46,200	1,48,200	5,000	4,100	1,41,200	1,45,400	400	300
IV	50	2,91,150	2,19,220	34,925	33,700	1,85,225	1,85,520	1,85,412	1,85,075	6,275	4,530	1,78,137	1,80,690	618	450
V	30	3,43,380	3,46,070	41,280	44,430	3,02,100	3,01,640	3,02,263	3,01,304	6,300	4,940	2,95,963	2,96,700	1,820	1,704
VI	10	5,63,865	5,69,380	87,775	62,215	4,76,090	5,07,165	4,91,043	4,99,478	6,475	5,365	4,84,568	4,98,175	5,017	7,947
Total	...	17,40,795	17,33,405	2,51,800	2,39,845	14,78,995	14,94,360	14,70,519	14,94,337	40,600	30,895	14,29,639	14,63,462	8,086	10,023

As compared with 1882-83, there was a decrease in the gross demand amounting to Rs. 6,890; there was a decrease of Rs. 23,045 in the gross amount remitted before realization, and of Rs. 9,765 in the amount refunded. The proportion which the amount actually collected bore to the gross demand was more satisfactory than in the previous year, showing that the re-valuations made have resulted in greater accuracy. Of the gross amount (Rs. 2,69,740) remitted and refunded, the sum of Rs. 1,08,590 was re-assessed by the transfer of the assesses to some other class, the actual remissions and refunds thus being only Rs. 1,61,150. Of this amount Rs. 1,37,055 were remitted before realization and Rs. 24,095 were refunded after realization. The amount remitted under the operation of the rule under which a person is liable to be taxed in only one place in British India was Rs. 26,155. Allowing for this sum, the net remissions and refunds amounted to Rs. 1,34,995, or to 8·3 per cent. of the gross demand, the corresponding percentage in the previous year being 10·1. There was an increase of Rs. 23,983 or 1·6 per cent. in the net receipts from the tax up to the 30th June 1884. The increase is attributed partly to the orders issued by the Board, referred to above in paragraph 1, to enable the assessors to devote more attention to the work of assessment proper, especially to the discovery of new assesses, and partly to the Board's rule directing that year by year the assessor in each district should be employed within a selected area, leaving the remaining portion of the district to be assessed in a similar manner afterwards.

7. There was an increase in the net receipts in five divisions over those of 1882-83, viz., Chittagong (11·5 per cent.), Rajshahye (5·2), Chota Nagpore (2·9), Presidency (2·1), Orissa (1·6), and Patna (·004). An increase is shown in the receipts in the following 28 districts, ranging from ·7 per cent. in Chumbarun to 21·9 per cent. in Noakholly:—

Districts.	Collections in 1882-83.	Collections in 1883-84.	Increase in 1883-84.	Percentage of increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Noakholly	8,200	10,000	1,800	21·9
Chittagong	14,420	16,610	2,190	15·1
Dinagapore	28,360	31,945	3,585	12·6
Cuttack	16,869	18,570	1,701	10·08
Lohardugga	14,870	16,234	1,364	9·1
Rangpore	36,825	39,900	3,075	8·3
Moorshedabad	18,305	19,674	1,369	7·4
Patna	29,940	31,990	2,050	6·8
Gya	27,630	29,464	1,834	6·6
Jessore	27,600	29,280	1,680	6·08
Furzedpore	22,864	24,021	1,157	5·06
Singbhoom	2,780	2,920	140	5·03
Tipperah	21,130	22,188	1,058	5·007
Pubna	23,263	24,370	1,107	4·7
Purneah	30,700	32,110	1,410	4·5
Dacca	45,960	47,737	1,777	3·8
24-Pergunnahs	53,060	54,785	1,725	3·2
Midnapore	28,690	29,630	940	3·2
Darjeeling	8,215	8,455	240	2·9

Districts.	Collections in 1882-83. Rs.	Collections in 1883-84. Rs.	Increase in 1883-84. Rs.	Percentage of increase.
Rajshahye ..	18,630	19,150	520	2·7
Calcutta ..	4,04,000	4,13,670	9,670	2·3
Howrah ..	25,080	25,590	510	2·03
Hooghly ..	20,996	21,380	384	1·8
Hazaribagh ..	21,478	21,857	379	1·7
Backergunge ..	27,320	27,735	415	1·5
Bhagulpore ..	51,481	51,908	427	·8
Khulna ..	6,800	6,860	60	·8
Chumparun ..	17,710	17,850	140	·7

8. In Noakholly the increase was due to the assessment for the first time of the owners of boats who had hitherto escaped the tax, and to the revision of assessments throughout the district carried out by the permanent staff as well as by the special assessor. In Chittagong the increase is said to be due to the expansion of trade. In Tipperah the increased receipts were derived chiefly from the money-lending class, whose business, it is stated, received a stimulus from the falling off in the price of food-grains consequent on the abundant harvests, as well as from the demand of capital created by the system of giving contracts both in the Public Works and the Road Cess Department. The total number of assessees in the Chittagong Division increased from 2,792 in 1882-83 to 3,184 in 1883-84, with a corresponding rise in collections from Rs. 43,750 to Rs. 48,798.

The increase in Dinagepore was due to greater attention being paid to the discovery of new assessees, and the Board are of opinion that good work was done in this district during the year. In Rungpore the movements of the assessor were regulated by a programme previously prepared by the License Tax Deputy Collector in consultation with the Sub-Divisional Officers, and approved by the Collector. In preparing the programme, places of mercantile importance, situated at reasonable distances from each other, were chosen as centres from which the assessor was to go out to the surrounding villages in search of new traders. In Rajshahye the collections in 1881-82 were Rs. 16,230, in 1882-83 Rs. 18,630, and in 1883-84 Rs. 19,150. The revenue has thus gradually increased, but the incidence of the tax is still suspiciously low, 69 persons paying Re. 1, while the average incidence for the division is 50 persons to Re. 1. The Collector is of opinion that it is scarcely probable that any part of the district containing inhabitants who are liable to payment under the Act did not come under assessment. The Board, however, remark that there is no reason to suppose that Rajshahye is less flourishing than the other districts of the division. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the assessment work of this district under the License Act will require careful watching by the Collector for some time to come. While guarding against excessive assessment, careful local enquiries should gradually be extended, until every part of the district is secured for its legal liability to contribute to this branch of the public revenue.

The assessment made in Cuttack in 1882-83 formed the subject of unfavourable comment in the Resolution on that year's report. There was an improvement in the year under review, though the low incidence of the tax still points to the conclusion that there are persons liable to the tax who have not yet been reached. In this district the incidence of tax was Re. 1 to 96 persons, while in the adjoining districts of Pooree and Balasore 85 and 90 persons respectively paid the same amount. The increase in Lohardugga is ascribed to the revival of the trade in sleepers, which had received a check from the determination of the East Indian Railway Company to use iron instead of wooden sleepers, and also to an improvement in the trade with pack-bullocks, which had been affected, as noticed in the last Resolution, by the prevalence of cattle-disease in the previous year.

In the Presidency Division the results compare favourably with those of the previous year. There was an increase in collections in all of the districts except Nuddea, and the total increase in this division amounted to Rs. 4,834, exclusive of Calcutta. In Calcutta the collections up to 30th June 1884 amounted to Rs. 4,13,670 against Rs. 4,04,000 in the previous year. There was an increase of 239 in the total number of assessees which is attributed to new assessments, and to a more careful revision of the old assessments.

The revision of the assessments in the towns of Patna and Behar by Mr. A. J. Fraser, Deputy Collector, who was specially deputed for the purpose, was completed during the year, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 1,720 in the former and of Rs. 210 in the latter. The Collector is of opinion that this increase is due to the ordinary fluctuations in business, which must have taken place since the original assessment by the local agency. The Commissioner remarks that the results of the revision do not show such an increase as to justify the doubt entertained before that the two most important towns in the Patna district had been under-assessed. Comparing the revisions as primarily made by Mr. Fraser, which had a tendency rather to excessive valuation, and the final results obtained after the disposal of objections and appeals, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that there is no longer any ground to suspect that the towns are now under-assessed. There was a marked improvement in the administration of the tax in the district of Gya. The increase amounted to Rs. 1,834, or 6.6 per cent., and was chiefly derived from new assessments.

The increase in the districts of Furreedpore, Dacca, Backergunge, Purneah and Bhagulpore was due to new assessments and enhancements. In the last report the Board remarked that Purneah appeared to be under-assessed. It is observed that the result in this district, as compared with the figures of the previous year, shows an improvement, there being an increase of Rs. 1,410. The increase in Midnapore is due to the careful revision of the assessment lists. In Howrah the assessments were revised, resulting in a slight increase.

9. There was a falling off in the net receipts in 17 districts, ranging from .4 per cent. in Bankoora to 13.9 per cent. in Nuddea:—

DISTRICTS.	Collections in 1882-83.	Collections in 1883-84.	Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Nuddea	20,480	17,630	2,850	13.9
Beerbhoom	10,130	9,207	923	9.1
Pooree	11,300	10,380	920	8.1
Burdwan	16,160	14,995	1,165	7.2
Mymensingh	49,660	46,111	3,549	7.1
Monghyr	45,932	42,955	2,977	6.4
Mozufferpore	36,670	34,638	2,032	5.5
Bogra	19,300	18,610	690	3.5
Muldah	21,915	21,192	723	3.2
Manbhoom	12,237	11,870	367	2.9
Sarun	37,070	36,212	858	2.3
Shahabad	20,488	20,040	448	2.1
Durbhunga	32,758	32,081	677	2.06
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11,760	11,570	190	1.6
Julpigori	10,670	10,510	160	1.4
Balasore	10,590	10,440	150	1.4
Bankoora	9,360	9,318	42	.4

10. In Nuddea the falling off was mainly due to the transfer of the Bongong sub-division to Jessore since the beginning of the year. The incidence of tax in this district was Re. 1 to 93 persons, while in Moorshedabad and Jessore 62 and 66 persons respectively paid the same amount. The Commissioner thinks that the comparatively low incidence in Nuddea "is probably due to the fact that most of the assesses of the high classes carry on trade in Calcutta and have been assessed there." The decrease in Beerbhoom is attributed to the contraction of trade caused by the scantiness of the harvest and to the rectification of unduly high assessments brought to light on objection and by local enquiries. The Collector remarks:—

"The falling off in the export trade, as shown in the railway returns, the decrease in the registration of non-judicial documents, and the diminished sale of non-judicial stamps, are all indications of the diminution in trade and business, brought about by scanty harvest and the accumulated effect of several years of epidemic fever."

In Burdwan the decrease is said to be due chiefly to the dulness of trade, and to some extent to a more careful revision of the assessments. The assessor made 78 new assessments, amounting to Rs. 800, but the final result of the operations was a decrease of Rs. 1,165 as compared with the collections of the previous year. The slight decrease (Rs. 42 or 4 per cent.) in Bankoora has been "attributed to the general falling off in money and grain-lending transactions, and in dealings in stick-lac." In 1882-83 there was a falling off of Rs. 750 or 7·4 per cent. as compared with the collections of 1881-82, and the decrease was then attributed to the operation of the same causes as in the year under review. A comparison of the figures of the past three years points to the inference that the state of trade in Bankoora continued much the same in 1883-84, as in the preceding year, though the depressing influences did not disappear. In Pooree the decrease was due to the depression of salt trade in the district generally. Extensive reductions and remissions had been made in Mymensing in 1882-83, resulting in a falling off of the receipts. A further reduction of Rs. 3,549 occurred during the year under review, and it is said to be due to the bankruptcy of several large firms, and to the grant of remissions in the Atia and the Sudder sub-divisions. The remissions in the Atia sub-division alone amounted to Rs. 2,210. In explanation of this large reduction, the sub-divisional officer states that "the proverbially high assessment of this sub-division rendered it indispensably necessary to cause a large number of remissions and reductions in the tax." This explanation is not considered satisfactory by the Board, and the Collector has been directed to enquire into the matter. It was stated in the Board's last report that the reductions granted in the Atia sub-division amounted to Rs. 3,250 in 1882-83. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to have a special report, explaining the circumstances under which it was found necessary to grant such large reductions. In Monghyr there was a large decrease (Rs. 2,977), said to be due to depression in trade on account of bad harvests, which caused the petty dealers in grain to give up their business. The decrease in Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs is attributed to the altered circumstances of the assesses and to fluctuations in trade. The general reasons advanced for the falling off in the receipts in the districts of Mozufferpore, Sarun, Shahabad, and Durbhunga are the dulness in the grain and money-lending trades, and the rectification of the over-assessments of previous years. It is noticeable that the decrease in Mozufferpore (Rs. 2,032) is chiefly under the head of bankers in class I. The Collector and the Commissioner are of opinion that Sarun was over-assessed in previous years, and the Board consider it probable that such was the case. The Board accept the reasons advanced as sufficient to account for the decrease in the receipts in these four districts.

11. The actual remissions and refunds amounted to Rs. 1,61,150, or 9·9 per cent. of the total demand, as compared with Rs. 1,92,190, or 11·7 per cent in the previous year. The percentage was highest in the districts of Gya (23·9), Moorshedabad (19·3), Pooree (18·1), Julpigoree (16·9), Noakholly (16·5), Bogra (16·3), Cuttack (16·08), and Shahabad (15·6). The outstanding balance on the 30th June 1884 amounted to Rs. 10,022-11-10 as compared with Rs. 8,086-4-6 in the previous year. The greater part of this sum is irrecoverable, and will have to be written off. The costs and penalties realized up to the 30th June amounted to Rs. 30,746-8-2 as compared with Rs. 35,170-11-7 in the previous year. The corresponding figure in 1881-82 was Rs. 50,033-4-6. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction this gradual decrease, which indicates that the people are becoming more punctual in the payment of the tax, and that the revision of the assessments carried on during the past two years has had a very good effect. The total expenditure on account of the license tax operations of 1883-84 up to the 30th June amounted to Rs. 91,249 against Rs. 89,371 in the previous year. It is explained that the increase was due to the retention of the assessing establishments in certain districts for a longer period than in the previous year.

12. As regards the attitude of the people towards the license tax, the Lieutenant-Governor has little to add to the remarks recorded in previous Resolutions. Since the amendment of the law in 1880, which exempted from liability all incomes less than Rs. 500 per annum, the tax has affected only a small fraction of the people. Those who have to pay it have

arrived at some degree of certainty as to their lawful liability, and look upon it as an inseparable item of expenditure connected with their trade or business. The great mass of the people, however, feel no concern about it, and probably are not aware even of its existence. The experience acquired by the assessing agency enabled them to make fairer valuations in the past year than in former years, and the active supervision of the superior officers tended greatly to minimize the evils connected with the assessment and realization of a direct tax. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that no complaints have reached Government of harassment or oppression on the part of the assessing or collecting agency. On the whole, the Act was worked smoothly during the year.

13. The names of the officers specially mentioned by the Board for their services in connection with the license tax operations will be noted in the Appointment Department. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to convey his thanks to the Board for their efficient administration of this branch of the revenue during the year under review.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1883.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL.

Darjeeling, the 22nd October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Report on the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for the year 1883

Read also—

The Report for 1882, and the Resolution recorded upon it.

1. The only important features in the administration of charitable dispensaries in Bengal during the year 1883 have been the transfer of a large number of dispensaries to the management of municipalities, the opening of some new dispensaries, and the re-opening of others which had been closed as useless or for financial reasons.

2. The old system under which the Government guaranteed an appointment as Assistant Surgeon to every student who passed the Licentiate's Examination has been brought to an end. This system led to the accumulation of a large number of Assistant Surgeons for whom no employment could be found, and who were naturally much discontented with their position and prospects. No new admissions were made during the year.

3. It is satisfactory to notice the favourable account given of the students trained in the Campbell School. The number of its pupils is said to have steadily increased, and at the close of 1883 it was 190, or only 10 less than the maximum number allowed. It is noticeable that, though fewer men are now required from this class for the Government service, the demand from tea plantations, railways, and other sources of employment is increasing. The results obtained at the Temple Medical School, Patna, were less satisfactory. It was hoped that this school would supply a better class of men for service in Behar, and in particular that it would offer special attractions to Mahomedan students. These expectations have not been fulfilled. The want of a knowledge of English has impaired the usefulness of the men trained here, and the Surgeon-General also states that the professional qualifications and conduct of some of the most promising men have been seriously noticed. The Lieutenant-Governor has read this unfavourable report with much regret, and he requests that the Surgeon-General will be good enough to make further enquiries into the matter, and lay before Government any proposals which he may think advisable in order to remove the evils complained of. In consequence of the circumstances just alluded to, vacancies in the public service were filled during the past year almost exclusively from Sealdah. The class of men now appointed to the Hospital Assistant Service is generally superior to that formerly admitted. Those with higher educational qualifications are now entering the Medical Service. The men of the earlier recruitment were in many respects unfit for their duties in education, discipline, and professional attainments. The remarks of the Surgeon-General upon this point deserves notice. He says:—

Of the old service of Hospital Assistants I cannot report favourably. There are good men among them, but the average is very low indeed, and the difficulty of carrying on the duties of this branch of the service is often very great from the number of men it contains, who have no sense of duty whatever, who evade or defiantly protest their inability to obey orders which happen to be unpalatable to them, and who employ every artifice of falsehood and chicanery to gain their ends. The work and liabilities of such men fall of necessity on the shoulders of better men, and then my inability to punish adequately or get rid of habitual offenders forces me to sanction injustice to the working men of the service, and prevents me from using the opportunity of raising the character and quality of the service which would otherwise be afforded by the presence of superior men waiting for admission.

4. An important reform was introduced during the year into the medical administration of sub-divisions. There are numerous sub-divisions in the Province, at the head-quarters of which there are dispensaries in class I, supported by municipal or other local authorities, or by private persons. It had frequently been found possible to amalgamate the medical charge of the sub-division with that of the dispensary, and to entrust both duties to a single officer. No definite rule, however, existed as to the adjustment of the medical officer's pay and allowances. A distinct principle has now been laid down to regulate this adjustment. All sub-divisions in the Province have been arranged in seven classes, according to the class of medical officer required for Government work alone. For the highest class fully qualified uncovenanted surgeons have been provided. These are comparatively few in number. The lowest class, which is the most numerous, includes those sub-divisions in which the medical work of Government is of no special importance: these have been placed in charge of Civil Hospital Assistants of the third class. The intermediate classes comprise sub-divisions which will be placed in charge of various grades of Assistant Surgeons and Civil Hospital Assistants. The grade pay of the medical officer appointed by Government for the charge of the sub-division, whether he be Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, or Civil Hospital Assistant, will in all cases be borne entirely by Government. If the managers of a class I dispensary at the head-quarters of a sub-division desire to utilize the services of the Government officer for the charge of their dispensary, they are permitted to do so on payment to him of the authorized dispensary allowance (Rs. 20 for an Assistant Surgeon and Rs. 10 for a Civil Hospital Assistant), and are not required to contribute anything towards his grade pay. If they desire to have an officer of higher professional qualifications than the officer appointed by the State, Government undertakes to provide one, if available, on condition of their making up the difference in his grade pay and allowances. In every case the sub-division constitutes the substantive charge, and the dispensary is a mere adjunct. This reform is now in process of introduction.

5. The number of dispensaries that remained open on the 31st December 1882 was 223. Eleven institutions were newly established, and four were closed or abolished during the year. There were thus 230 open on the 31st December 1883. Of the 11 dispensaries newly opened, two were established at places where there had been such institutions before, which had been closed for various reasons. The Surgeon-General remarks:—

With the exception of Ulubaria, there is, I think, no place on the list where it has been shown that the sick-poor either desire a dispensary or will use one. The reasons for applying for sanction are probably the same as those which led in former years to the establishment of scores of dispensaries which evidently did not exist for the poor, and which were in course of gradual abolition when Local Self-Government was inaugurated. In some recent cases the object has been to provide for a particular native doctor, and his appointment being disallowed, the desire for a dispensary has ceased. Past experience does not support any sanguine expectation that the new dispensaries will be useful as medical charities; but the money cost of them to the State will be confined to the travelling charges of inspecting officers and an enlarged pension list for medical subordinates; but if the number should increase very largely, inspection will be found to cause inconvenience in sadder station by withdrawal of Civil Surgeons from important duties.

6. It is no doubt the case that charitable dispensaries in Bengal are not as a rule resorted to by the people as largely as might be wished, and the Surgeon-General shows in his report that the attendance at all but a few hospitals bears no relation to the presence or absence of epidemic disease in the district. This, however, is a defect which time and experience alone can remove. There are distinct signs that the value of European medical science is surely making itself felt and appreciated; and the Lieutenant-Governor would be unwilling to take any action which might have the effect of discouraging its progress. It is possible that in some cases dispensaries may be opened for other than the highest motives, and occasionally there may be misuse of public money by the Committees. But Mr. Rivers Thompson would prefer to deal with each case on its merits, and to assume, in the absence of positive evidence to the contrary, that the local public and the local authorities are the best judges of purely local wants.

7. One hundred and two dispensaries were managed by municipal bodies, while the remainder (101) were, as before, in charge of Special Committees. Among the latter class comparatively little interest is said to have been evinced by the managing bodies, and the attendance at meetings was poor.

8. The following table exhibits the amount of work done by the dispensaries during the past two years:—

	INDOOR.									OUTDOOR.										Total.
	Under 25.	25 to 50.	50 to 75.	75 to 100.	100 to 250.	250 to 500.	500 to 750.	750 to 1,000.	Upwards of 1,000.	Total.	Under 250.	250 to 500.	500 to 750.	750 to 1,000.	1,000 to 2,000.	2,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 7,500.	7,500 to 10,000.	Upwards of 10,000.	Total.
1883 ...	18	14	11	11	59	18	6	1	1	130	...	1	3	11	75	79	32	10	16	233
Percentage ...	13.85	10.77	8.48	8.48	38.46	13.85	4.61	.77	.77	133	...	1.45	1.35	4.93	33.68	35.63	14.55	4.48	7.17	235
1882 ...	21	13	8	9	53	20	7	...	2	133	1	4	11	75	72	32	10	16	...	...
Percentage ...	15.78	9.77	6.01	6.77	39.86	15.04	5.28	...	1.5	...	1.41	1.44	1.75	4.90	34.67	33	14.23	4.44	7.11	...

9. The total number of dispensaries which received in-door patients was 130 against 133 in the previous year. The returns still show that the house practice of dispensaries is insignificant; and, as the Surgeon-General observes, the number of patients treated cannot be accepted as a criterion of the general health of the neighbourhood in which the dispensaries are situated. According to the returns, the larger and more useful institutions would appear to have been less resorted to than the smaller and less useful ones. The alleged improvement in the general health of the Province affords no explanation of this.

10. Less attention was paid to the inspection of dispensaries by Civil Surgeons in the year under report than in the previous years. The number of dispensaries visited once a day or frequently was 50; 51 were visited once only, 67 were twice visited, 23 three times, 12 four times, and six more than four times. Ten dispensaries were not inspected at all. The returns of work submitted by Civil Hospital Assistants are stated to be unsatisfactory and unreliable. The Surgeon-General observes that "frequent changes of person are unavoidable, and uniformity of practice difficult to secure, even in the part of the work that is most clearly defined by the rules." The gradual improvement in the quality of this class of officers will, it may be hoped, do much to remove this unsatisfactory state of things. In the meantime something can be done by increased attention to inspection.

11. The following table shows the total number of patients treated during the past 10 years and the ratio of mortality among in-patients:—

YEAR.	In-patients treated.	Out-patients treated.	Total.	Mortality among in-patients per cent.
1876 ...	23,757	829,404	853,161	16.98
1877 ...	23,954	875,631	899,585	17.34
1878 ...	28,473	927,783	956,256	20.01
1879 ...	24,847	805,995	830,842	17.79
1880 ...	23,567	838,095	911,662	15.17
1881 ...	23,444	947,534	970,978	15.9
1882 ...	23,468	934,155	957,623	15.75
1883 ...	22,468	915,753	938,221	14.13

These figures do not show that there was any material change in the number of persons to whom medical aid was afforded. The percentage of mortality among in-patients was, however, the lowest of all the years in the series. The Surgeon-General rightly observes that no connection exists between the public health and dispensary practice, and it would be absurd to gauge the former by the results of the latter. In districts visited by epidemic sickness, "though local officers have made most urgent demands for medical aid, and Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants have been scattered in numbers through their districts, the fixed dispensaries have as a rule remained as empty as in the healthiest years. They have given no indication of anything unusual, either before, during, or after very devastating sickness has prevailed."

12. The proportion of the number of patients treated to the total population of each division was as follows:—

DIVISION.	Number of patients treated per cent. of population.	
	1882.	1883.
Burdwan	2.26	2
Presidency	1.89	1.66
Rajshahye	2.05	2.05
Orissa	1.41	1.45
Dacca	1.005	1.1
Chittagong ... ..	.5	.58
Patna	1.92	1.84
Bhagulpore ... ..	.84	.87
Chota Nagpore ... ..	.49	.56

The percentage of the entire province was 1.26 against 1.38 in the previous year. Of the total number of patients treated, 59.75 per cent. were adult males, 17.02 per cent. were females, and 23.22 per cent. were children of both sexes. The percentage of European patients was .06; that of Eurasian patients was .28, of Mahomedan patients 31.37, of Hindus 66.24, and of other sects 2.04. The mortality among in-patients was highest at Sherepore and Deoghur, where the death-rate was 80 and 41.11 per cent. respectively, and lowest at Jagdishpore and Dhenkanal, where the death-rate was 1.92 and 1.6 respectively.

13. The quantity of cinchona febrifuge sold during the year was 256lb. against 423lb. and 3oz. in 1882, the sale proceeds in both years being Rs. 4,729 and Rs. 6,987 respectively. There was thus a considerable reduction in the quantity of febrifuge sold. Referring to this reduction the Surgeon-General remarks:—"The sale is not connected with dispensary practice, but stands in a sort of inverse relation to it, being directly determined by the prevalence or otherwise of climatic fevers. The latter certainly, as measured by the events in places of epidemic visitation, was not severe or widespread in 1883, and the sale of the febrifuge fell."

The following table exhibits the income and expenditure of the dispensaries during the year under review:—

Income.		Rs. A. P.		
Cash balance on 1st January 1883	...	67,217	4	2
From Government—				
As salaries	...	18,420	5	5
Registers and forms	...	1,558	1	11
European medicines	...	247	1	6
For diet of police cases	...	1,393	4	9
Special allowance	...	17,892	9	5
Total	...	39,511	7	0
From local or other funds				
Municipal funds	...	44,672	7	7
Interest on investments	...	1,23,057	3	7
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits	...	27,910	12	8
European subscriptions	...	15,623	5	8
Native ditto	...	18,045	2	11
	...	1,15,713	3	10
Total Income	...	4,51,750	15	5
Expenditure.				
On establishment	...	2,10,424	12	6
Bazar medicines	...	10,257	13	6
European medicines, whether from Government store or purchased otherwise	...	35,434	8	11
Diet	...	33,608	10	7
Miscellaneous charges	...	28,251	2	11
Buildings or repairs	...	42,360	6	9
Invested during the year	...	17,468	11	0
Total Expenditure	...	3,77,815	2	2
Cash balance on 31st December 1883	...	73,935	13	3

The opening balance of the year under report is shown to be less than the balance at the close of the previous year by Rs. 1,912. This is accounted for by the omission of five municipal dispensaries from the returns, the closure of one institution from which no return has been received, and the fact that one dispensary showed Rs. 19 less than the amount shown last year.

14. The total receipts from Government amounted to Rs. 39,511 against Rs. 41,269 in 1882, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,758. Of this amount, Rs. 25,017 was contributed to municipal dispensaries. After deduction of the cost of registers and forms, and of diet in police cases, which the Government would contribute under any circumstances, the contribution towards municipal dispensaries amounted to Rs. 22,834 against Rs. 22,175 in 1882. Of this, Rs. 6,190 represents salaries of medical officers and Rs. 16,644 special allowances, including Rs. 12,719 spent in repairing the Mitford Hospital, Rs. 3,883 spent on the repairs of the Pooree Dispensary, and Rs. 42 travelling allowance to the Assistant Surgeon in charge of Sasseram Dispensary on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta to appear at the departmental examination. The Government contribution towards dispensaries not vested in municipalities amounted to Rs. 14,494 against Rs. 16,835 in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 2,341.

15. The receipts from local sources other than municipalities amounted to Rs. 44,672 against Rs. 49,211 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 18,220 was received by municipal institutions. The amount of subscriptions received from Europeans was Rs. 18,045, and from natives Rs. 1,15,713. Of these sums, Rs. 53,278 were paid in aid of municipal dispensaries and Rs. 80,480 in aid of other institutions. It is believed that subscriptions to a large amount were received and absorbed in municipal revenues, and that these have not been shown in the annual statement from an erroneous idea that it is not necessary to do so. This should be definitely ascertained and remedied before the submission of the next report. The amount received by the sale of securities and withdrawal of deposits was Rs. 15,623 against Rs. 24,127 in 1882. Government paper to the value of Rs. 4,000 was sold in the interest of municipal institutions, and securities to the value of Rs. 1,000 are said to have been made over to the Satkhira Municipality, but it does not appear whether this was done by sale or otherwise. It is, however, doubtful whether the Municipal Commissioners are competent to withdraw the invested capital of medical charities under their care, and to sell the securities deposited in their favour. Rule 9, section III of the Dispensary Rules provides that in case of dispensaries vested in municipalities, the subscriptions, donations, and interest on endowments, although transferred to and vested in the Commissioners, should be held in the custody of the Controller-General, apart from municipal funds. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to have a report on the subject. The interest on investments amounts to Rs. 27,911 against Rs. 29,035 in 1882, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,124, of which no explanation has been given.

16. The amount contributed by municipalities was Rs. 1,23,057 against Rs. 88,663 in 1882 and Rs. 49,417 in 1881. The municipal contribution includes income from other sources besides the opening cash balance. The total expenditure of municipal institutions during the year, exclusive of investments, was Rs. 2,34,683 against Rs. 2,15,677 in 1882.

17. The gross expenditure on dispensaries, exclusive of the amounts invested, was Rs. 3,60,347 against Rs. 3,45,759 in 1882. There was increase under every head of expenditure, excepting establishment, under which there was a decrease of Rs. 6,972. The cost of bazar medicines was Rs. 10,258 against Rs. 9,437 in 1882, and that of European medicines was Rs. 35,434 against Rs. 34,129 in the preceding year. The value of medicines supplied to dispensaries entirely supported by Government was Rs. 247. The cost of diet was Rs. 33,608 against Rs. 30,957 in the year before. The increase of Rs. 2,651 under this head is due to the dearness of provisions. The average cost of each diet varied from 2 annas 9 pies to 6 pies.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
PATNA DIVISION FOR 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 24th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual General Administration Report of the Patna Division for 1883-84.

THE report is submitted by Mr. Halliday, who was Commissioner of the division throughout the year, with the exception of a short interval in October. The report, which consists of 95 folio pages of printed matter, not to mention appendices, is unnecessarily long and overloaded with details. Much of the information now supplied by the Commissioner reaches Government through other channels and in more convenient shapes. An administration report should contain a general review of the events of the year and the progress of the administration in its broadest aspects. Such a review the report now under notice does not clearly supply. There was some delay in the submission of the district reports except Shahabad; but, under the special circumstances of the Tenancy Bill enquiries, that delay is excusable.

2. *Cold weather tours.*—Mr. Halliday's report opens with a full account of the mofussil tours made by himself, by the Collectors, Sub-divisional Officers, and Joint-Magistrates of his division. It shows that the duties of officers in connection with cold weather tours are fully recognized, and the opportunities for efficient administration which they offer turned to good use in the Patna Division. Almost every officer in his particular grade has fully met the wishes of Government and satisfied the spirit of the rules in force on the subject.

3. *Weather and crops.*—The year was from an agricultural point of view unfavourable throughout the greater portion of the division. In some districts this was due not so much to insufficiency in the rainfall as to its unequal distribution. There are three main harvests in this division—the *bhadoi* reaped in August-September, the *auhani* in December-January, and the *rubbee* in February-March. The *bhadoi* was bad in every district except Sarun and Chumparun, where it is said to have averaged from 10 to 11 annas. The *auhani* is nowhere stated to have exceeded half an average crop. The *rubbee* was also below the average except in Patna and Gya, in the former of which district it is reported to have been exceptionally good. Wherever irrigation was possible the crop was of course safe, and where irrigation was not possible the heavy dews, which the Commissioner reports formed an unusually favourable feature of the last cold weather, did much to favour the later harvest. The only crop that was excellent throughout the division was opium. The preceding year's opium outturn was exceptionally bad; that of the year under review was exceptionally good, and materially helped large classes of the people to surmount the difficulties arising from the partial failure of the food crops.

4. *Public health.*—Notwithstanding the unfavourable season, which may be taken as having to some extent strained the people's resources, the general health of the division was good. There was, it is true, the usual outbreak of cholera in every district in the hot weather; but this year the outbreak was comparatively mild. Small-pox was more prevalent, and assumed an epidemic form in the Patna and other municipalities—a fact which will be brought to the notice of the Sanitary Commissioner. Fever, too, was rife, especially in Durbhunga and the southern portion of Mozufferpore, where it counted many victims. All three diseases may be considered endemic to the division, and their appearance in any year is not a matter for surprise. It is a subject for congratulation when, under circumstances apparently favourable to their development, they should not have been more prevalent or fatal. The untrustworthiness of the mortuary statistics prevents any definite idea being formed of the extent of mortality from any disease.

5. *Material condition of the people.*—In the resolution recorded last year on the Patna Administration Report, the Lieutenant-Governor observed that the Commissioner's account of the material condition of the people, "if not actually optimistic, at all events showed the brightest side of things."

The Collector of Durbhunga had stated that "the material condition of the people varied directly with the rainfall," and quoting that statement with approval the Lieutenant-Governor added that "what was true of Durbhunga was to a large extent true of all Behar districts, portions of Shahabad perhaps excepted." To the correctness of this statement the Commissioner now demurs, notwithstanding the strong confirmation given to it by the straits to which large classes of the people in the Patna Division were last year reduced by the unfavourable rainfall. Yet it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that if any reliance is to be placed on official reports (largely furnished by Mr. Halliday himself) and on personal observation nothing can be more true than the statement made in last year's resolution on this subject. It is unnecessary to dwell at length on the condition of the Shahabad district. The causes of prosperity there have often been related, and though Mr. Halliday thinks these causes should be restricted to those regions in which the *guzasta* tenure had its origin, he forgets that the *guzasta* tenure has spread, and that under the 20 years' presumption rule also, ryots have secured to a considerable degree both fixity of rent and security of tenure. The Commissioner quotes Mr. Nolan's statement that one can almost tell by the appearance of a village whether its cultivators had *guzasta* rights or not, so superior is the condition of those who enjoy the privilege; but while he considers himself that too much stress is laid upon this exceptional circumstance, and attributes the prosperity to the sturdy character of the people, he fails to see that the sturdy character is itself the outcome of the comparative independence the cultivating classes enjoy as regards their relations to their landlords; and that both landlords and tenants benefit by the position. The prosperity of Sarun is found in the extreme fertility of its soil, the facilities for irrigation which abound in it, and the industry of the population; and here, too, the relief from the extreme density of the population is secured by the migrating spirit of its people, which leads them to go forth in vast numbers for remunerative service. As Mr. Forbes, the Collector, points out, 124,211 natives of Sarun—10 per cent. of the population of the district—were registered by the census in other districts than their own. It may be added that the money order office records show that this migration pours very large sums of money into the district. Still there are in Sarun many classes of the people who lead a hand-to-mouth existence. Taking these two districts as in the main illustrating the most favourable conditions of Behar, they seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to indicate, each in its own way, the best solutions for "the grave and difficult problems" which Government has to face, in the enormous numbers in the division pressing upon the soil for a means of living, and the urgent need for strengthening by law the condition of the landholding peasantry.

With reference to Chumparun, the Commissioner cites the opinion of Mr. Henry and of the newly-appointed Collector, Mr. Worsley, to prove that the material condition of the people there is satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor would be very glad to believe that such is the case; but he cannot forget that during Sir Ashley Eden's tenure of office no part of Behar caused the Government more anxiety than Chumparun, while the facts disclosed in Mr. Edgar's reports and in the enquiries into the mortality in the Motihari jail go far to establish that at a very recent period the material condition of the people was very low indeed. A special Committee composed of the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. Lethbridge, after a full enquiry, thus wrote of the Chumparun district in November 1882:—

Data do not exist for full statistical demonstration of the effect of these circumstances on the public health. There is, however, but one opinion among those who have local knowledge of facts, or means of examining records. It is that the district is now inhabited by a feeble, sickly race, bloodless, and devoid of all the qualities which make effective labourers. The truth, or at least the strength, of this conviction is seen in the fact that employers of labour will not recruit in the district. Railway contractors bring their labourers from a distance. The district police are recruited elsewhere, and no indigo-planter will engage a workman or a factory servant from the neighbourhood. Large number of Nunnyahs come annually from Goruckpore to Chumparun seeking work. They leave their families and return as soon as they have earned money for immediate wants, refusing to remain in the district, even though rent-free land is offered them. The local peasantry, it is said, are the poorest in Behar, being kept in a state of destitution by debt and other difficulties. The land, then, is capable of supporting a larger population than the climate will allow to live, and yet the local peasant cannot rise above poverty. The census

repeats the tale. Chumparun has now 487 persons to a square mile of area. Tirhoot has 774, Durbhunga 876, and Sarun 859. In the northern thanas of Chumparun the number falls below 200. Yet land in Chumparun is said to be more fertile than in either of the other districts. The necessary consequences of rivers converted into series of stagnant pools by nature, and small streams by art, are the perpetuation of surrounding dampness and badness of water-supply. It is therefore no matter for surprise that Chumparun should have added cholera to the list of its endemic diseases.

Such was the state of the Chumparun district at the period dealt with in the resolution recorded last year, and it must be obvious that it would have justified far stronger language than that which the Lieutenant-Governor employed. Things no doubt have somewhat improved; the demand for labour created by the Betteah Railway has kept the labouring classes in employment, and food, and improved administration has had its effects. But it is not credible that in the short period of one year the improvement should have been so substantial and permanent as the Commissioner seems to think.

With reference to Mozufferpore, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that during the year under review portions of the district suffered severely from floods, which destroyed the crops over large tracts of country. This occurrence, no doubt, was unusual, and the district suffered exceptionally from such a destruction of property. There was severe pinching among certain classes. "As usual in these circumstances," writes the Collector—

the first to show signs of suffering were the poor and landless classes: the worst off were the blind and crippled persons, who in ordinary times are liberally maintained by the charity of their neighbours; next came the professional beggars who wander about in search of alms; and finally the large class of day labourers, who live from hand-to-mouth, and even at the best of times earn only enough to live upon. There can be no doubt that among these classes privation existed; they were stinted and pinched for food and clothing; their meals were fewer, and their clothes were worse. At the first alarm of drought the prices of all food-grains suddenly rose, and up to the close of the year maintained almost exactly the level which they attained at that time. The prices of the coarser grains consumed by the people, such as maize, marua, and the millets, were more than doubled, and the prices of common rice nearly doubled itself. No deficiency, however, in the supply of grains manifested itself in any part of the district up to the close of the year. On the contrary, all shops and marts were well supplied. There was thus no absence of food anywhere, and however much the high prices might pinch, yet there was no actual starvation nor extreme suffering. Moreover, the southern half of the district, which escaped injury from the floods and suffered less from the drought, was in much better plight than the northern half. Though prices of food were the same, yet the people were less impoverished, and the demand for labour was much greater. It seems very doubtful whether the food-supply could have held out so long had not the people commenced in October last to import grains vigorously from Nepal and from the great rice-producing tract to the east of Durbhunga, and continued the importation steadily since then. It has been carried on by villagers from all parts of the district, who travelled together in considerable bodies, taking their own carts and pack-bullocks with them. Long journeys have been performed, and the embargo laid by the Nepal Government upon the exportation of grain has been successfully evaded. Immense assistance in tiding through the calamities of the past year has been derived from the many lakhs of rupees expended by Government in railway construction and maintenance; by the large sums paid to the cultivators of opium, which providentially has yielded an excellent outturn; by the saltpetre and sulphate of soda manufactures carried on in nearly every village; by the expenditure upon district roads and district embankments; and by the extensive employment of labour in the cultivation of indigo, no less than 7,328,000 persons (reckoning one day's work as a unit) having been employed during the year in the cultivation of 69,700 bighas of indigo. To stave off present necessities money has been borrowed extensively on bonds and mortgages, and many indigent ryots have sub-let their holdings and portions of their holdings to indigo concerns under the new kind of lease known as *kurtaole*.

If the preceding statement suggests any inference, it is that the Mozufferpore district depends for its condition mainly on the rainfall. An inundation which soon subsided, and which at the highest point affected less than one-fourth of the area of the district, made such large inroads on the people's resources that many were reduced to privation. The district is to-day very much in the same condition as in 1881, when Mr. Halliday, quoting from Mr. Worsley, many years Collector of Mozufferpore, said—"ryots cannot be expected to make marked strides of advancement until they are vested generally with occupancy rights and protected from arbitrary enhancement of rents."

The condition of Mozufferpore, however, must be pronounced satisfactory compared with that of Durbhunga or Gya. Of the Durbhunga district the Joint-Magistrate, Mr. Mathews, in the report now under review writes—

"Nothing strikes a newcomer from other divisions of the Lower Provinces more forcibly than the unfavourable contrast which the condition of the Behar ryot presents as

compared with that of the rural population elsewhere, *e.g.*, in Eastern Bengal (and Assam). The ordinary Behar village, as existing in this district, generally means a cluster of mud huts, frequently without an atom of shade, built as close together as possible round one or two filthy ponds, as if the only object in view were access to water and economy of space. Anything more different from the spacious and shady *baris*, with their neat and roomy cottages, which the more fortunate *mirandar* of Sylhet or *jotedar* of Rungpore is usually found to occupy than the average habitation of the Behar cultivator can scarcely be imagined. The existence of a large class of people dependent for their livelihood on casual employment and neither owning nor cultivating any land on their own account is a state of things almost unknown in the eastern and northern districts of Bengal proper. Its prevalence in this province must always be a fruitful source of anxiety to administrative officers, and particularly so on occasions of threatened scarcity like the present. Early marriages and unthrifty habits, coupled with a total absence of any real desire for material improvement or intelligent discontent with their present circumstances, contribute to perpetuate this unsatisfactory condition of affairs.

So, too, comparing the condition of the people in Durbhunga and East Bengal, and stating that from the facts that confronted him in the former district he expected immediate famine, Mr. Price, the Collector of Durbhunga, observes:—

“But the style of living in Bengal Proper, especially in Eastern Bengal, Mymensingh, Backergunge, and Furreedpore, for instance, is quite dissimilar to what is noticed here. I will, by way of exemplification, direct attention to one incident only which will render my meaning clear. Almost at the very commencement of the cold-weather—certainly long before it came to an end—I noticed people, by hundreds sometimes, digging in the fields for roots which they gathered for purpose of eating them. Nowhere during my 21 years’ service have I noticed such an incident, and had I witnessed it in Midnapore or Dacca, for instance, I would have felt bound to raise the note of alarm at once, in real apprehension of a famine. But here matters are quite different. Every year people eke out the scanty meals that their means allow them to provide for themselves by digging for roots. The circumstance attracts no special attention. It is not necessarily a sign that the poorer classes are in distress. And yet I can vouch for the fact from actual personal experience that the bread or cake made of this root (*chechaur*) is the most disgusting compound a man can put into his mouth, and medical officers have pronounced it to be most indigestible, utterly devoid of any nourishment, and provocative of the most irritating bowel-complaints. A Bengal ryot, or even labourer, would scarcely throw to a dog what the Behari, even in ordinary times, eats with avidity and apparent relish. The standard of living amongst the two—Bengalis and Beharis—is quite dissimilar. I consider that it is only the redundant population of Behar that has brought things to this pass, and also that most pernicious system of *butwara* which is at work dividing and sub-dividing estates, and creating a number of proprietors, whose name is legion, and who look upon themselves as *maliks*, but who are in greater destitution and poverty than the meanest ryot of Backergunge. In an Eastern Bengal district (Mymensingh) it is often difficult to secure a labourer’s service for a day’s wage of 8 annas; all the coolies that work on the roads in that district are Beharis, and are specially imported into the district, otherwise the District Road Committee would have no means of spending their money. The Beharis annually visit the district, get together a few rupees, and return to spend what they have collected in their native country. I have no hesitation in saying that I have nowhere served in a poorer district than Durbhunga. Yet, notwithstanding high prices, almost if not quite as high as they ranged in 1874, there has been no real necessity for alarm.”

Now that is a lamentable description to read of any district in these provinces. It does not seem to strike an old Behar official as anything out of the way, though it startles “a newcomer,” as it must startle most people, by the exceeding wretchedness which it reveals. When it is added that in the report under notice Mr. Boxwell, till recently Collector of Durbhunga, and now Collector of Gya, affirms “that the people of Gya seem to him to be poorer than the people of Durbhunga,” it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the correctness of the observations recorded last year are more than established. Mr. Boxwell’s observations in Gya may have been made under circumstances of impending scarcity; but they are in harmony with previous accounts. That some improvement has taken place in the condition of the Behar districts no one more gladly recognizes than the Lieutenant-Governor. It would, indeed, be disheartening if after all the care and labour bestowed on the division during several years; after the large expenditure of public money in opening out railways, canals, and roads, no improvement were perceptible. Much improvement is perceptible, and all that now remains to be done is to provide that there may be no retrogression owing to well-known causes, but that there may be continuous advance. The time is passing away when administrative action alone can do much to help the Behar ryot. A good deal has been attempted on the part of Government to promote emigration; and yet the results are most incommensurate with the necessities of the case. The imme-

diate want in Behar, perhaps more urgent than elsewhere, is a better Rent law, which will give necessary protection to the ryot in the enjoyment of the fruits of his industry, and consequently help to stimulate its exercise.

6. *Emigration, prices of food, and labour.*—The Commissioner brings to notice the fact that emigration to the colonies is becoming more popular with the people of Behar, and this he attributes to the diffusion of truer knowledge among them of the kind of life emigrants lead abroad. The measures adopted in accordance with the results of Mr. Grierson's enquiries to promulgate a better knowledge of the colonies, and to weld them in closer bonds of communication with India, will tend to popularize emigration. The total results of foreign emigration, however, are after all very meagre. An aggregate in the year of 4,226 emigrations from the Patna Division out of a population of some seven millions is very insignificant. The usual migration to the eastern districts in search of labour in the cold weather continued to the great material advantage of the districts concerned. The numbers coming under this head are not recorded, but it is said to be considerable. The absence from home, however, is only brief and temporary, as the people are said to dread a residence in eastern districts in the rains. The prices of food, as might have been expected, were higher than usual, but there was no want of food in the markets. This is a fact which speaks well for the ease with which trade, owing to facilities of communication by road and railway, now answers any demand, where, but a few years ago, it was necessary to import food at enormous cost and labour to save human life. The wages of unskilled labour seem to have remained unchanged in rate during the year, but, probably owing to the demand caused by railway construction, the wages of skilled labour rose generally. These agricultural labourers, who are paid in kind, must have suffered seriously from the bad harvests.

7. *Manufactures, &c.*—Under this head the Commissioner has no novel nor interesting information to communicate. He enumerates the various kinds of handicrafts. For, with the exception of indigo and tobacco at Poosah, manufactures can scarcely be said to exist in the division. The catalogue of handicrafts given by the Commissioner does not add to the existing stock of information on the subject. It may be hoped that when the art and industrial census set on foot by the Government of India is completed, a foundation will be laid for instructive sections in this portion of the annual report.

In regard to indigo, the Lieutenant Governor is glad to perceive that, while the industry continues to flourish and expand, many earnest members of the planting community are seeking to reconcile its continued prosperity with the interests of the ryots. The experiment initiated in Sarun of eschewing the system of advances and paying ready-money for the quantity of plant delivered is, as Mr. Halliday observes, a very interesting one, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to hear that this voluntary system without advances had formed general acceptance in other districts than Sarun. It is evident, however, from the references to "interlopers" in this report, and from other circumstances which during the year have come to the notice of Government, that a radical change is being worked out in the system of indigo-planting. The old system of acquiring land is becoming more difficult to follow. Competition among planters themselves, and between indigo and other crops is raising the cost of producing the plant, and reducing the margin of insurance against loss in what is to a large extent a speculative enterprise. The present time may therefore be regarded as a period of transition in the history of indigo-planting in Behar, and as such deserves the sympathetic attention of the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that conducted on those equitable principles, to which the Indigo Planters' Association are honestly and earnestly striving to give effect, the indigo industry is of the utmost benefit to the province. Its collapse would be a great calamity, for the amount of money it brings into the province is little, if at all, short of that disbursed by the Opium Department. Looking on indigo then in the light of a most important agricultural industry, the Lieutenant-Governor has sought in his recommendations in the Tenancy Bill to afford to planters the same protection that he would secure by legislation to all substantial agriculturists. It would be a source of great satisfaction to

him if his proposals produce, as time goes on, the effect of reconciling the interests of the planter with those of the ryot; for he is well assured that such reconciliation would also benefit the landlord in securing to him the punctual payment of his fair rent. But if the Lieutenant-Governor is thus anxious to facilitate direct dealings between ryot and planter, and to discourage the thikadari system, he is alive to the evil consequences which the unrestricted right of sub-letting may in some cases produce. These consequences are forcibly illustrated in the so-called *kurtauli* system, which has sprung up in North Behar. It is fully described by Mr. Norman, Collector of Mozufferpore, in the following passage extracted from the report under review:—

The *kurtauli* lease is quite a new institution, dating from a very few years back. It means the sub-lease by an occupancy ryot of the whole or a portion of his holding. The increase in these leases during the past year is to be attributed to the failure of the harvests of 1883-84, which has impoverished the ryots and driven them to borrow money; to the rivalry between the old indigo concerns and the "interlopers;" to the avarice of the zemindars, which renders it difficult for the planters to deal with them; to the impossibility of getting sufficient indigo lands by means of mere "thickas" or leases of the zemindari rights in estates; and to the dying out of the practice of seizing such portions of the ryots' land as the "thickadar" might happen to covet. The obtaining of "*kurtauli*" leases may be said to have now become the principal weapon employed in contest between rival factories; the old concern and the "interloping" factory struggle to obtain as many *kurtauli* leases as they can from the ryots of their opponents, thus forcing the war into the enemy's country.

These sub-leases when first introduced covered small portions only of the ryots' holdings and were *bond fide* transfers of land at a fair consideration for indigo cultivation, but the *kurtauli* of the present day is an instrument of quite another purport. *Kurtaulis*, as now executed, generally cover the whole of a ryot's holding—even the very site of his house—and the rent payable to the ryot by the sub-lessee is the same as the ryot himself pays to the zemindar. The term is generally from 7 to 21 years; commonly 15 years. A *zurpeshgi* of about Rs. 5 per bigha is paid to the ryot, the repayment of which, either with or without interest, is sometimes stipulated for as a condition of re-entry. The instrument invariably guarantees to the lessee full possession of the land and entire liberty to use it for indigo or for any other purpose. Generally speaking it is of a painfully bold character, and simply specifies the term, stipulates for full possession by the lessee, and reserves the same rent as is payable by the ryot to the zemindar, after deduction of the fine, which is made repayable in instalments without any condition on the subject of re-entry. There is a tacit understanding between the parties that the ryot shall be permitted to continue in occupation of the greater portion of his holding just as before, receiving no rent for such portion, and that the instrument shall be operative only as regards the remaining portion on which indigo is to be grown, and which is to amount to the usual three cottahs per bigha, but there is no covenant to that effect, although the ryots whom I have spoken to have invariably informed me that it was a part of the bargain. Thus there is growing up in our midst, and in spite of our efforts at beneficent legislation, a system under which the ryot mortgages his entire holding and the very site of his house for a period probably extending beyond his own life-time, redemption being contingent on the repayment of a loan. The ryot, to use the common expression, is selling himself body and soul into hopeless servitude.

Now if it be obvious that this *kurtauli* system is a product of the transition period through which indigo-planting is passing, and as such to be leniently regarded as far as may be, it is no less obvious that, as described by Mr. Norman, the "system" is an abuse of the right to sub-let. As explained briefly in the Resolution which the Lieutenant-Governor has just recorded on the Board's Land Revenue Administration Report, the system seems to have arisen from the uncertainty which prevails as to the ryot's power to sub-let part of his holding, and from the danger which the planter runs from the landlord's repugnance to recognize direct dealings between planter and ryot, as well as from the ryot's weakness to resist such repugnance on the part of the landlord. The provisions of section 37 of the Tenancy Bill, limiting sub-leases to seven years, will have some curative effect, and this effect will be furthered by the recommendations which Mr. Rivers Thompson has made with the object of protecting the sub-lessee of part of the holding during the period of his sub-lease from the default of the lessor, or from his collusive abandonment of his holding. These are not fanciful apprehensions which might be disregarded, but real and practical dangers which recent unofficial communications have brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice. While he thinks, therefore, that it is essential that the planter and ryot who enter into such agreements should be protected on the one side, he also thinks it very desirable that the

relations between the landlord and his ryot on the other side should not be practically changed by such sub-leases. To facilitate dealings between the planter and the ryot for the land which the former wants, and the latter can advantageously part with for a time, is, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, sound policy. But the practical severance of the connection between landlord and ryot, which these kurtauli leases produce, and the obtrusion on the landlord of a tenant whom, rightly or wrongly, he does not desire to have, are objectionable phases of the system now brought to notice. The necessity which exists for an amended law is strongly emphasised by these considerations.

8. *Trade and Commerce.*—In the Resolution recorded on last year's report, the Lieutenant-Governor took occasion to say that "what is wanted in an Annual Administration Report (under the head of Trade and Commerce) is not a mass of doubtful statistics regarding the imports and exports of particular articles into particular marts, or even into sub-divisions of districts (of these the Annual Trade Report gives us a sufficiency), but a general idea as to the ebb and flow of trade on the main heads of commerce." In the present report the Commissioner has not responded to this intimation of the Lieutenant-Governor's wishes, for the large section in which he deals with the subject apparently consists of abstracts of the information supplied by district officers. From a cursory examination of the information furnished, which in its way is not without interest, and indicative of the attention which the district officers have paid to the subject, it seems to Mr. Rivers Thompson very feasible to present such "an idea of the ebb and flow of trade under the main heads of commerce" as he had wished for; and he certainly expects that this will be done in future. It is of no value here to record isolated facts, such as that a particular locality imported a particular commodity, or that certain articles produced or manufactured in one part of the division are transported for sale to another. The information as to the products of each district is fairly full, and unless anything novel comes to light need not be repeated year after year. What the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have information about is the quantity of salt, of food-grain, of piece-goods, of metal-ware and so forth (running through the main heads of commerce) imported into, or exported out of, the division as a whole, and each district comprising it. He would be glad to see each such staple article of commerce taken up in turn; and the magnitude and variations of the transactions in it briefly discussed, first, for the division as a whole, and then for each district. In an administration report of this character the broad facts are wanted, illustrative of the condition and progress of each district, and not the minute details, which obscure by their complexity the perception of the main outlines. In regard to the information furnished in the report under notice, two facts seem to stand prominently forth, namely, that there was a large importation of food-grain into the division, and no decrease in the importation of piece-goods. The trade with Nepal is said to be flourishing, and only awaits the extension of the railway to Siranahoe for wider developments. The Lieutenant-Governor notices the difficulty in procuring information from the railway officials, to which Mr. Halliday calls attention in his 63rd paragraph, and explanations will be called for, through the Department Public Works, from the officers in question.

9. *The Press. State of public feeling. Administrative changes.*—The *Behar Bandhu*, a Hindi journal, is reported to be an excellent paper, unobjectionable in tone, and largely subscribed to by Hindoos, among whom it has much influence. The *Behar Herald* represents the views of the Bengali residents in the province; but its influence is reported not to extend beyond that section of the community. The *Indian Chronicle* and the *Indigo and Tea Planters' Gazette* are maintained in the zemindari interest, while the latter of the two claims to represent the indigo interest. The circulation of the *Chronicle* is stated to be growing very limited.

In regard to public feeling the Commissioner says there is not much to be said beyond what was said last year. The interest in the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill and in the Local Self-Government scheme is reported to have died out, while the interest in the Tenancy Bill, except among the zemindars, is said to be small. The people, who are very ignorant and illiterate, have no means of acquiring a knowledge of the provisions of the Bill. As Mr. Nolan says, though the Commissioner doubts the correctness of the statement, the Bill has been so long coming that those who have heard of it now almost despair of its passing into law. The chief matters which interested the people were the drought, the chances of a famine, with the prospect of large disbursements by Government, and the new departure taken in the

system of indigo-planting. Local matters to the exclusion of all others must always occupy the attention of a peasantry as illiterate as those of Behar.

Under the head of administrative changes, the only point on which the Lieutenant-Governor would remark is the objection made by Mr. Forbes, Officiating Collector of Sarun, to the use of Kaithi in Government offices. "I find it a most tedious and heart-breaking business," says Mr. Forbes, "to have to sit sometimes by the hours together hearing vernacular papers not read out but spelled out with other pressing work in hand, and it is not unfrequently necessary to send the amlah peakers away to pick out the words with the assistance of the writer."

Mr. Forbes' objection (which is obviously in itself no valid objection to a great reform introduced in the interests of people who, as far as they can read at all can read the Kaithi and cannot read the Persian character) is supported by the Commissioner, who observes: "It cannot be questioned that the change (from the Persian to the Kaithi character) has not taken at all, and we are no better off than we were at its first introduction. I think it will be necessary to adopt a modification of the rule as regards courts and offices." All this has taken the Lieutenant-Governor very much by surprise; for he cannot forget that in his Administration Report for 1881-82 Mr. Halliday wrote: "The outcry against Kaithi may be said to have died out. The only opposition to it during the past year was in the pages of the *Urdu Guide*, a Mahomedan paper, published in Calcutta, and in the pages of the *Hindu Patriot*. The most prejudiced of the amlah and muktears have now accepted the change as irrevocable, and a new school of Government servants and legal practitioners is springing up." The report submitted by Mr. Halliday last year contained nothing at variance with the preceding sentiments. It was always expected that difficulty would be felt as long as the old class of amlah remained. But the great advantage of having official proceedings conducted in the people's own character and tongue is not to be condemned because a set of antiquated amlah waste an officer's time and try his temper. The amlah will pass away, and it is for the Collector and Commissioner to see that their places are taken by men who can read and write the popular character with facility and ease. The popularity of the Hindi newspaper the *Behar Bandhu* (to which the Commissioner has adverted) is an indication of popular feeling which should not be lost sight of, and reference should be made to the remarks recorded on the subject by the Lieutenant-Governor last year. It is undesirable that questions on which Government has definitely pronounced should be re-opened except on the strongest grounds. Primary instruction throughout Behar is now conducted in the Hindi character, and the use of Hindi must be preserved in official proceedings under the existing orders on this subject.

10. *General State of Police and Crime.*—The Commissioner reports that the year under review has been unmarked by any increase of crime. The total number of cognizable offences reported to have been committed in the district during the year was 23,926 as against 23,971 in the preceding year. It seems, however, that if the comparison be made with 1881, which was a prosperous year, that under report shows the very considerable increase of 2,256 cases. The increase is attributed to the unfavourable harvests; and this explanation is borne out by the fact that the increase is chiefly apparent in offences against property. As the Commissioner says:—"The rise in the prices of food and the consequent distress among the poorer classes formed an incentive to steal."

The following table is interesting as showing the proportion of true cases of crime to area and population. The percentage of false cases on the total number of charges laid during the year is stated to be 7.3. The small proportion borne by crime to population in Mozufferpore and Durbhunga is not explained in the report:—

DISTRICT.	To Area.		To Population.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Patna	1 to 3	1 to 29	1 to 292	1 to 246
Gya	1 to 1.2	1 to 1.2	1 to 583	1 to 572
Shahabad	1 to 1.1	1 to 1.7	1 to 526	1 to 791
Mozufferpore	1 to 1.6	1 to 1.6	1 to 1,444	1 to 1,388
Durbhunga	1 to 1.4	1 to 1.4	1 to 1,225	1 to 1,169
Sarun	1 to 1.02	1 to .9	1 to 877	1 to 833
Chumpanun	1 to 1.9	1 to 1.7	1 to 950	1 to 856

The percentage of persons convicted on the total numbers brought to trial was low, in no district exceeding 55 per cent., from which it is possible to infer that police investigations were conducted in a perfunctory manner in nearly half the cases which came before the Courts.

11. *Civil Justice.*—The following statement shows the civil litigation in the division during the year :—

DISTRICTS.	Suits for money and moveable property.	Suits under the rent law.	Title and other suits.	Total number of cases instituted during the year.	Cases disposed of.	Pending.
Patna	2,340	2,415	853	5,288	4,919	1,540
Gya	1,317	1,033	531	2,873	2,938	1,344
Shahabad	1,042	4,921	819	7,882	6,830	357
Mozufferpore	2,608	2,294	513	4,905	4,304	1,497
Durhanga	1,944	1,511	497	3,952	3,317	640
Saran	1,390	2,380	680	4,450	4,342	1,227
Chumparun	1,033	430	141	1,604	1,672	451
Total	11,673	14,660	5,625	29,958	28,965	7,186

These figures show an increase of 635 cases over the corresponding figures given last year. The increase is due to rent litigation in the Patna, Saran and Mozufferpore districts. In regard to the last mentioned, the Commissioner has the following remarks :—

In Mozufferpore the number of contested rent suits is nearly 50 per cent. of the total disposals. Mr. Norman says that from this "it would appear that no unnecessary rent suit litigation is indulged in, and the fact that out of 2,264 rent suit institutions as many as 2,158 were for arrears of rent proves how little the provisions of the rent law relating to leases, enhancement, abatement, distraint receipts, ejectment, recovery of money or accounts from agents, and all other miscellaneous matters are understood or acted upon in the district. The cause of this state of things is of course to some extent the ryot's utter ignorance of his rights and his backwardness and stupidity in maintaining them. As, however, he derives so little advantage from the present rent law, it seems somewhat doubtful to what extent he will succeed in availing himself of the advantages which may be held out to him by fresh legislation. Anyhow the fact remains that nearly 95 per cent. of the rent suits in this district are suits for arrears of rent, and this fact gives rise to grave doubts as to the probable utility or advantage of the numerous and over-complicated provisions which are now being devised for the ryot's benefit."

The Lieutenant-Governor confesses he does not altogether understand Mr. Norman's meaning, unless, indeed, it be that whatsoever be the nature of the quarrel between landlord and ryot in connection with land, it is made, on coming into court, to assume the shape of a suit for arrears. The large number of these suits can possibly be otherwise explained. For the rest, the over complications in the Tenancy Bill, of which the Collector of Mozufferpore complains, will probably find no place in the Act when passed. The remarks made by the Commissioner regarding the necessity for a Munsif's Court at Bettiah, and regarding the practice of vesting Joint and Assistant Magistrates with Munsif's powers, will be transferred for consideration to the Judicial Department of this office.

12. *Land Revenue.—Relations between Landlord and Tenant.*—On the land revenue demand for the division the collections amounted to 97.7 per cent. This result is not so satisfactory as that shown last year, a fact which is no doubt due to the unfavourable season. The collections from permanently-settled estates were satisfactory everywhere except in Chumparun. In temporarily-settled estates the collections were worse than in 1882, and in Government estates they were everywhere bad except in Chumparun. The question of land revenue collections has been dealt with in the Resolution on the Board's report, and need not be more minutely referred to here. The number of land registration cases instituted seems to show that the people are now having recourse to benefits of the Act, while the number of partitions indicate that the sub-division of proprietary interests is not growing less.

Some reference has already been made to the subject of the relations between landlord and tenant, and further reference to the general subject will be made later on. Here, however, it may be, on the whole, said, with the Commissioner, that the relations were such as do not demand special notice,

having been peaceful and undisturbed. Suspense, however, which prevails regarding the Tenancy Bill and the following remarks of the Collector of Mozufferpore are interesting as showing the steps which are being taken in the Durbhunga estates to avoid the effect of some provisions of that Bill. It is to be premised that sharenamahs are declarations of rates which the ryots bind themselves to pay for the lands specified in their *jummabundi*.

Mr. Norman writes as follows:—

This practice of sharenamahs means practically that the ryot of Durbhunga is making a new settlement of all his lauds at increased rates. The thing is managed in this way:—The malik has been bothering the ryot for his arrears of rent. His crops have been poor, and he has been only able to just pay his *malajuns*: he cannot pay off his arrears. Suddenly he is called up to the *zemindari* *cutcherry*, where he finds himself one of a crowd of ryots all in the same condition. The *putwaris*, *gomashias*, *jyth* ryots, &c., tell them that if they execute a sharenamah their arrears will be wiped off. They do so, and the ryot does not pause to see that his rent has been raised by an *anna* or two. All that he cares about is that it is evidently the “*Sarkari-hakeem*” that he should execute the document, and that by so doing he cannot be bothered any more for those “*hatelul* arrears of rent,” and so the document is signed for him, and he goes off contented, and perhaps forgets all about it until he and his fellow-ryots are brought up by the village *amlah* to admit execution. In some cases he has had time to reflect before he comes up to the Registrar, and then he tries to get out of his bargain by sturdily denying that he even executed the sharenamah; but in most cases he is brought up in good order, admits execution, and goes away again with his rent raised, but in a state of blissful ignorance until the next time he is called up to pay his rent. Beyond this enhancement in the Durbhunga Raj there has been no other enhancement in the district of Mozufferpore.

13. *Excise and Stamps, Monetary arrangements, &c.*—The excise revenue showed an increase of more than 2 lakhs of rupees over the high figure (25 lakhs) which it had reached in previous years; the increase being manifest under all heads, though of course largest under that of country spirits. The unfavourable nature of last year's crops, however, is reflected in the excise settlements concluded last March for the current year. These show a reduction of 6 lakhs in the preceding year's income, and, as Mr. Halliday correctly observes, indicates that prosperous and adverse circumstances have much to do with the increase or decrease of consumption of excisable articles. The whole question of the excise administration in these provinces has recently passed under the consideration of Government in connection with the report of the Excise Commission.

There has also been an increase in the stamp revenue, which now stands at Rs. 17,15,777 for the division, and the use made of currency notes. The receipts and issues being in round numbers 61 and 52 lakhs, against 54½ and 57½ lakhs in the preceding year, shows the combined popularity of this vehicle of exchange and remittance.

14. *Railways and Public Works.*—Under this head the Commissioner makes the following interesting remarks:—

Turning now to the condition and effect of railways, I observe that the Tirhoot State Railway has greatly benefited the country. It is a part of the great system of the North Gangetic State Railway, which, when completed, will connect the extreme eastern and western limits of these provinces lying under the shadow of the Himalayas. It has brought the districts of Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, and Chumparun into closer connection with the rest of India, and has yielded to the country many advantages and facilities—administrative, social, and commercial. It has given a great stimulus to both the internal and external trade of the district, and has been invaluable in enabling them to export their vast surplus produce. Durbhunga is a large rice-producing district; its soil is alluvial and very fertile; but the condition of its population, which is very dense, being 791 to the square mile, is not very prosperous. The greater portion of this population is composed of men who are merely day-labourers or poor and indigent cultivators owning little or no land. In a tract of country like this, of considerable area, but at the same time thickly populated, there must always be a fruitful source of anxiety and difficulty in the pressure of population upon land which the construction of railways alone can obviate. The importance of railways can scarcely be overrated. It has only very lately been amply proved that had it not been for the railway, which imported a large quantity of food-grains from the North-West into Durbhunga, the deficiency of the crops during the last year would have resulted in a serious and widespread distress. The crops in Durbhunga gave an insufficient outturn, but the railway brought in the available surplus produce of other places and thereby saved the people.

The Magistrate of Chumparun writes that, although the railway has been open for traffic in this district for little over a year, its effects are already beginning to be felt in many ways. It has brought about a reduction of about 20 per cent. in cart-hire in and around the Bettiah and Motihari towns, and has already attached to itself a fair share of the export and import traffic of the district. It has made Bettiah the highway for travellers from Goruckpore,

Segowlie, and Motihari for those from Nepal; it attracts light traffic from Gornuckpore, Sarun, and Nepal, and it may absorb a portion of the traffic now borne on the Gunduck.

The observations made by the Commissioner regarding the defects of railway management in paragraphs 167-8 of his report will be brought to the notice of the Department of Public Works.

In regard to irrigation, the Commissioner mentions nothing which has not been already brought to the notice of Government. The work of tree-planting along main lines of road has been continued, and the detailed list of road repairs seems to indicate that the Road Cess Committees are alive to their obligations.

15. *Education.*—The following table gives the number of schools and the students attending them in the last two years:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
High English schools	16	4,591	19	5,940
Middle " " " " " " " " " "	105	5,085	110	6,111
" vernacular " " " " " " " "	109	5,066	77	4,043
Primary " " " " " " " " " "	11,460	132,714	11,915	136,632
Indigenous " " " " " " " " " "	1,525	14,058	1,484	12,851
Female " " " " " " " " " "	17	437	39	645
Other " " " " " " " " " "	6	380	6	418
Total	13,238	162,941	13,650	176,059

It will be seen that, taking all the schools together, there has been an increase among the schools and pupils of all the classes except in middle vernacular and indigenous schools. The falling off in the number of indigenous schools is chiefly attributable to the fact that a large number of them having adopted the departmental standard have been classed as lower primary schools. The decrease in middle vernacular schools, which has been general more or less throughout the division, is mostly due to incompetent patshalas nominally teaching up to the middle vernacular standard being reduced to the rank of primary schools. In Shahabad the Magistrate remarks the decrease is owing to a greater liking by the people for English education. The progress of English education has been satisfactory in all the districts, the number of pupils attending the English schools having steadily increased from 8,917 in 1881 and 9,686 in 1882 to 11,460 during the year under review. These figures exclude the English-knowing pupils of the "other schools," of which no detailed information has been received.

16. *Local self-government.*—The District Road Committees have worked satisfactorily during the year. The members generally take an interest in their work and are fairly regular in their attendance. They render valuable assistance to the executive officers by auditing accounts, checking bills, and bringing local knowledge to bear on the administration of their department. Mr. Norman, Collector of Mozufferpore, writes—"The District Road Committee take a fair interest in the proceedings, and, without interfering in details, render valuable support and assistance to their executive officers. They are strongly inclined to resent all attempts at the undue centralization of authority, and they consider that, if they are to be of any use at all, such questions as which of two alternative works conduces most to the public advantage and to the benefit of the cess-payers should be left to their unfettered discretion. It seems to me that, when you have an active local committee, centralization and interference weaken their hands and their interest in the administration of their department, and that to leave them alone to carry out their work will in the long run be found to be the most beneficial policy." The only officer who complains of want of interest on the part of the native members of the Committee is Mr. Price, the Collector of Durbhunga. He says that, with the exception of two or three, they are apathetic and are not much inclined to help, and if now and then they are seen to attend the Committee's meetings, they put in an appearance more for the purpose of pleasing the officials than of doing any work. The European members, it is said, are for the most part very energetic, and they evince great interest in the work entrusted to them.

The District Education Committees have little to do, but what little they had to do they appear to have done well. Mr. Nolan speaks very highly of the Education Committee at Arrah. He says: "It is one of the most popular in the district, and its discussions are the best maintained. I consider that it worked with great success."

The Municipal Committees continue to work successfully in all the districts. They appear to have done much useful work during the past year. The attendance of the native members is generally satisfactory, and they display a considerable amount of interest in municipal affairs.

In the previous year's report the Commissioner complained that the usefulness of the Patna Municipality was greatly marred by the factious spirit displayed by most of the native members. Though this factious spirit has not wholly disappeared, he reports that there was less display of it in the proceedings of the past year than those of the year preceding.

The Benches of Honorary Magistrates established in the several districts have generally worked well. The Benches at Bunkipore and City Patna have relieved the district staff of a considerable amount of criminal work. The total number of cases decided by them during the past year was 6,545 against 4,174 of the previous year. Hitherto of the two benches in the City Patna only one was vested with power to try cases without the attendance of a stipendiary Magistrate during the year under report; the other bench was also vested with similar power. The Magistrate of Durbhunga does not speak well of the Honorary Magistrates in his district. He says that they do not evince much interest in their work, and their attendance is irregular. The sub-divisional officer of Bettiah complains that he has not received much assistance from the bench at Bettiah, which is the only one in the district of Chumparun.

17. *Conduct of zemindars.*—Under this head the Commissioner writes as follows:—

As remarked on former occasions, the zemindars of the Patna district are chiefly small men. Those of the better class resident in Patna City have much of their property in adjoining districts. There have been no instances of misconduct brought to my notice. Shah Letafut Hossein, an Honorary Magistrate, has been on bad terms with the ryots of one of his villages, and there was a riot in which his servants were engaged, but he has promised to do his best to smooth matters down. In the Behar sub-division a good deal of embankment work was carried out at the landlord's cost. The floods of the year had done much injury, and the deficiency in the crops made labour easily procurable.

In Shuhabad the Collector speaks favourably of the Maharajah of Doornoon in the management of his estates and in the support of all institutions for the benefit of his tenants. In Mozufferpore the Collector regrets that he has to record scarcely any instance of public spirit or beneficent conduct on the part of any zemindar during the past year. The fact is that properties have been parcelled out to such an extent under the constant operation of the partition law that the land has for the most part fallen into the hands of some 15,000 petty proprietors, whom their very position renders necessitous and grasping. I quite agree with Mr. Norman, who says that these men notoriously endeavour to grind down their ryots to the utmost of their power, and from landlords of this stamp no progress or improvement can be looked for, nor can their tenantry expect help or encouragement. Looking to such results as these, it seems exceedingly questionable whether it has not been an economic mistake to have allowed the partition of estate to be carried out to the length to which it has gone. In common with Mr. Norman my opinion is and has been that there should have been no sympathy with the sentiment which recently led to the sacrifice of the Bill to restrict unlimited partition.

The Collector makes special mention of the Rajah of Shewhur as having treated his ryots indulgently after the floods. This is a satisfactory result of the young Rajah's training and education while a minor under the Court of Wards.

The Collector of Durbhunga adds his testimony to that of others as to the petty proprietors throughout the district making the worst landlords a ryot can have over him. They are grasping, avaricious, and oppressive. Yet the whole line of legislation projected would seem to tend to the increase, if not the creation, of this class of petty proprietors.*

The Collector of Sarun speaks very favourably of the management of the Hutwa Raj, which has been marked by a spirit of fair dealing with the tenantry, and last year was no exception to the rule.

The Joint-Magistrate of Sarun, who knows that district well, has the following remarks on the character of petty proprietors:—

"As for the petty maliks who swarm all over district, it is not too much to say that they are the bane of Sarun. Engaged in no useful labour themselves, they bend unceasing endeavours to extract more and more rent from the cultivators of the soil. They are mixed

* The Lieutenant-Governor's recent report on the Tenancy Bill sufficiently disproves the correctness of this latter remark.

up in most of our police cases, and they are the receivers of the stolen property of the district. In one instance that occurred during the year under review an unusually powerful member of this class, a petty zamindar, who, living in Patna, chances to have inherited an eight annas share in the village of Mohamedpore, about nine miles from Chuprah, pushed his exactions to such an extent, and so harassed his ryots by vexatious litigation, that one dark night, they being Bunniahs by caste, surrounded his local agent, the putwari, as he lay sleeping in his yard, and then and there beat him to death with their *lathis*."

The Commissioner, however, adds that "Baboo Belas Behari of Saidpura and Baboo Halwant Pershad of Khajipore are favourably mentioned by the sub-divisional officer of Sewan as exceptions to the general rule. On the other hand, one Rai Udit Narain, a malik of Digwa in the Gopalgunge sub-division, was heavily fined and bound down to keep the peace for attempting forcibly to convert his ryots' *assamiwar* land into indigo *serait*." The management of the Bettiah Raj in Chumparun is again mentioned in terms of praise.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor has thus followed the Commissioner through a report which is in fact not so much a review of the divisional administration in its broad aspects and results as a summary of the working of each department. It is valuable as a record of facts, but is much too detailed in its character. The names of the many officers who have merited and received the Commissioner's commendation will be reported to the Appointment Department of this office.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
TRIBUTARY AND POLITICAL STATES OF CHOTA NAGPORE
FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

POLITICAL.

Darjeeling, the 25th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpore for 1883-84.

Read also—

The Reports for 1881-82 and 1882-83, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division began his cold-weather tour in the States in November last, and entered the Sirgoojah State on the 17th November with the force of reserve police sent by Government on his application to assist in the operations against the Korwas, a tribe then inhabiting an upland tract known as the Lahsunpat, who had committed a series of violent outrages and murders and destroyed twenty-one villages in the valley below. The plateau having been cleared by the 26th November, the reserve police were sent back, and Mr. Hewitt marched towards the Pal pergunnah to enquire into disputes between the Rajah and some of the village headmen regarding the new settlement made during the past year. The complaints of the headmen, however, proved groundless, as the settlement appeared to have been leniently made. Mr. Hewitt thence marched through Pertappore, belonging to the Rajah of Oodeypore, and Jhilmilli to Korea. At the last-named place the Commissioner settled a dispute between the Rajah and his zemindars, and induced the former to refund certain illegal exactions made by him, and to dismiss some worthless amla. Mr. Hewitt also made arrangements for liquidation of the debts of Jeet Roy, the Chief Gond zemindar of Korea. On leaving Korea the Commissioner was obliged to march again to the Korwa country, as reports reached him that the commissariat arrangements necessary for the operations against the Korwas had broken down. After successfully settling this matter, he marched to Jushpore on the 13th December, remained there a week, and then again entered the Lohardugga district.

2. The year was not on the whole a prosperous one in the States. The rainfall was deficient and unevenly distributed, and except in the States of Seraikilla and Khursowan, some pressure was felt by the poorer classes by the rise in the price of food-grains. The distress, however, does not appear to have been so great as to require relief.

3. The health and material condition of the people were fairly good, but dysentery and fever of a bad type prevailed in Gangpore, cholera and small-pox in Sirgoojah, and there was an epidemic of small-pox in Oodeypore. It is satisfactory to observe that vaccination operations are carried out on a considerable scale in these States, although there is still some friction between the Chiefs and the officers of the department. This subject was noticed in the Report and Resolution of last year. The Commissioner now states that the Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination reports opposition by the Chiefs in the three States of Jushpore, Bonai and Gangpore, especially in the two former. In Bonai no work was done during the past year, and in the other two States the Chiefs allowed their subjects to be vaccinated only on receipt of perwannahs from Mr. Hewitt's office. The Commissioner promises, in his next cold-weather tour, to inquire into the allegations made regarding these Chiefs. He should at the same time ascertain whether these or other Chiefs levy, or attempt to levy, taxes on the vaccinators, and should impress on the Rajahs the necessity of encouraging the extension of vaccination as the sole means of checking the ravages of small-pox in their thinly populated territories.

4. The state of education in all the Tributary and Political States is reported to be very backward. In his report for the preceding year, the

Commissioner recommended that Government should allot a sum of Rs. 10,000 from the Education grant in order to promote education in the Tributary States of the division. The proposal, however, could not be approved, as the question of the status of the mehals was undecided. It is satisfactory to notice that the new Chief of Seraikilla is inclined to assist the spread of education, and that there are now several schools for boys and girls in his State. It is to be hoped that the other Chiefs will be induced to follow his example.

5. But little information is given respecting the roads and communications of the States, except that they are mere fair-weather tracks. The Commissioner should, in his next report, give fuller information on this point, and state what suggestions he has to make for improvements. The west section of the new line of railway between Bengal and the Central Provinces will pass through several of these States, and the opening out of road communications in connection with this railway is very desirable.

6. There were altogether 47 cases during the year for disposal by the Commissioner. Of these, nine were pending from the previous year; 20 were disposed of during the year, and 27 were still pending on 31st March last. The cases were of a miscellaneous nature. There were six appeals against decisions of the Chiefs, three of which were confirmed, two reversed and one remained pending. Of 45 persons committed by the Chiefs for trial at the Sessions 31 were convicted. There were 31 persons committed by the Rajah of Sirgoojah alone, but most of these were Korwa dacoits. The total amount of fines imposed in the States decreased to Rs. 2,088 from Rs. 2,930-4 in the preceding year.

7. The statistics of crime show a grand total of 505 cases, in which 905 persons were concerned. The decrease in the number of cases as compared with the preceding year was 156, and in the number of persons, 157. The decrease was chiefly in criminal assaults. There was an increase of four cases of murder, one of dacoity, and three of house-breaking. The total number of prisoners in jail at the close of the year was 105, and the total number of admissions during the year was 277. The mortality was about 13 per mille against about 18 per mille in the preceding year. Excluding 13 deaths by suicide, there were 298 accidental deaths. Of this number, 144 were attributed to snake-bite and 32 to wild animals. It is not stated in the Report whether any measures are taken to exterminate wild animals and venomous snakes.

8. There were 359 civil suits for disposal during the year. Of these, 45 were pending from the previous year and 70 were pending at the close of 1883-84. In 1882-83 there were 438 suits for disposal. The number of execution cases was 81, and of these 53 were disposed of and 28 left pending.

9. The State of Sirgoojah is reported to have been generally well governed by Rajah Raghunath Saran Singh, and both the Rajah and his Dewan, Jaffir Ali Khan, exerted themselves creditably in the operations against the Korwas. Mr. Hewitt has given in his report a full and interesting narration of the operations against this tribe, whose depredations the Rajah had become powerless to restrain. The origin of these disturbances is due in a great measure to the timidity of the Rajah. They continued for a long time causing great devastation and disorder throughout the country, and they were not finally quelled till the Commissioner in person had taken charge of the expedition, and had resorted to very severe measures to secure the capture and punishment of the leading dacoits. A permanent police post has now been fixed at Lahsun on the top of the plateau, where the head-quarters of the robbers had been established; another at Sumersote on the western road leading from Chunderpore to Chalgulli; and a third at Chainpore on the Chaitanya Ghat. Korwa families, numbering 200 persons, have been allotted lands in villages below the plateau, and provision made for their maintenance till the reaping of their first crop. The Commissioner has also issued orders that in future none of the Korwas belonging to the families of the dacoits will be allowed to live on the Pat. It is to be hoped that by these measures and the exemplary punishment of their ringleaders, the depredations of these robbers will have received a final check.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks with satisfaction that no complaint reached the Commissioner regarding the administration of the Oodeypore

State, and that the improvement noticed in the Resolution on the Administration Report for 1882-83 promises to continue. The crime in this State during the year was small. The State of Jushpore is again reported to have been well managed by its Chief, Rajah Protap Narain Singh Deo Bahadoor. There was a dispute between the Rajah and the zemindars of Konpara during the year, and the latter ultimately appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor. Separate orders have been passed on this case. The Rajah Raghunath Sikhar Deo of Gangpore continued to maintain the high character he has hitherto borne. He is stated to be most anxious to do well, and to be careful, painstaking, and intelligent. The Commissioner should, if possible, during the course of his next cold-weather tour, visit the States of Changbhakar and Bonai, and endeavour by his advice to assist their Chiefs in their better management.

11. Rajah Chakardhar Singh Deo Bahadoor, Chief of Sraikilla, died on 25th November last at an advanced age. The present Chief, his son, Rajah Udit Narayan Singh Deo Bahadoor, is reported to be liberal-minded, thoroughly loyal, and on the whole liked by his subjects and tenantry. The area of this State is only 459 square miles, but the population is above 77,000.

12. Thakoor Raghunath Singh Deo of Khursowan died in March 1884. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Mohendra Narain Singh Deo, a minor aged 16 years. The management of the State is under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom.

13. The tribute due from these States was all realized before the report was submitted.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor regards the general administration of the States as having been satisfactory, and desires to express his thanks to Mr. Hewitt and the officers who acted in subordination to him for their successful efforts in the suppression of the Korwa disturbances. He has heard with regret of the death of Inspector Hakim Singh, whose excellent services throughout the Korwa expedition are cordially acknowledged by the Commissioner.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, together with a copy of the Report, be forwarded to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

TRAFFIC IN RAGS.

THE following papers regarding traffic in rags are published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 2179R, dated the 31st July 1884.

Memo. by—COL. S. T. TREVOR, R.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Medical and Municipal Department, for disposal.

No. 2745, dated Calcutta, the 18th July 1884.

From—The Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter from the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, No. 735G, dated 3rd July 1884, and enclosures, with reference to the traffic in rags at stations, and to invite attention to the statement of the District Traffic Superintendent of Tundla that a recent outbreak of cholera amongst the employes of the paper mills at Gwalior was considered to have been brought about by this traffic.

2. In any case it seems clear that the risk of disseminating contagious diseases must be increased to a dangerous extent when rags are brought from localities where such diseases are prevalent, and therefore that urgent need exists for strong measures being taken to regulate this traffic and to keep it within safe limits.

3. It is stated that the danger of this traffic has been so far recognised in Western Europe that restrictions have been imposed there upon the importation of rags from Egypt and Eastern Europe, and it may be pointed out that in this hot climate and thickly populated country the danger is likely to be much greater.

No. 735G, dated Calcutta, the 3rd July 1884.

From—B. LESLIE, Esq., Agent, East Indian Railway Company,
To—The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

In forwarding copies of Traffic Manager's No. 3794 of the 1st instant, and enclosure, with reference to traffic in rags at stations, pointing out how objectionable and dangerous this traffic is, and that it should be discouraged as much as possible, I have the honour to request that the Government of India may be moved to take such steps as is deemed advisable to prevent the dissemination of epidemics and serious contagious diseases by the exportation of rags from districts where such diseases are prevailing.

No. 3794, dated Calcutta, the 1st July 1884.

From—N. ST. L. CARTER, Esq., Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway,
To—The Agent, East Indian Railway Company.

[Traffic in Rags at Stations.]

REFERRING to the enclosed copy of a letter from the District Traffic Superintendent at Tundla, I am of opinion that the matter is one to which the attention of Government might be called, with the view of local civil authorities and sanitary officers being instructed to take measures to prevent the dissemination of epidemics and serious contagious diseases by the exportation of rags from districts or villages where such diseases are prevailing.

I purpose issuing a caution notice to the staff for care to be taken in dealing with this traffic.

No. 2619, dated the 26th June 1884.

From—The District Traffic Superintendent, Tundla,
To—The Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway.

[Traffic in Rags for Gwalior.]

WE are now doing a traffic in "rags" to Gwalior for the paper mills there. This is a most objectionable traffic, and should, I think, be discouraged as much as possible. I saw a large consignment a day or two ago scattered over the platform at Gwalior, and judging from their appearance, they must have been picked up from around villages, for they were just of the kind an observer may see strewn over the "Hurria" or "Golgotha" of every village.

That these rags are a fertile source of disease was lately proved at Gwalior, where about a dozen cases of cholera amongst the employes of the paper mills were imputed to these rags.

Further restrictions have been placed on the importation of rags from Egypt and eastern countries in Europe, as they were considered to convey disease, and no doubt they do in fact. I cannot see how they can help doing so, considering all the nastiness they contain before being thrown away. I doubt if we can refuse altogether to carry them, but I think we should have some very strict ruling regarding them, and I would propose—

- (1) That senders load them themselves.
- (2) That they on no account be taken to our goods sheds or wharves, but be deposited quite separate on some unfrequented spot.
- (3) That senders unload, and under the conditions of No. 2.
- (4) That not more than 24 hours be allowed free of demurrage.
- (5) That demurrage, if incurred, be at a greatly enhanced rate.
- (6) That all wagons used for the traffic be immediately fumigated when emptied.

No. 1256T—M, dated Darjeeling, the 18th August 1884.

Endorsed by the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department (Medical).

FORWARDED to the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for an expression of opinion. The return of the original papers with the reply is requested.

No. 4626, dated Darjeeling, the 25th August 1884.

From—R. LIDDERDALE, Esq., M.D., Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,

To—The Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Medical and Municipal Dept.

With reference to your endorsement No. 1256T—M, dated 18th instant, forwarding communications marginally noted, I have the honour

Letter No. 2745, dated 18th July 1884, from Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, to Secretary, Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.
Letter No. 7959, dated 3rd July 1884, with enclosure, from Agent, East Indian Railway Company.

to say that I consider the recommendations of the District Traffic Superintendent of Tundla, a station on the East Indian Railway, regarding the traffic in rags, are judicious, and might with advantage be introduced at all stations on the various lines of railway in Bengal.

Something more, however, is required, and I beg to suggest that all rags on delivery at paper mills should be disinfected by heat or otherwise.

2. I do not consider it possible to close the traffic from infected districts or villages. Any measures taken with this object would lead to disappointment.

3. I beg to return the original papers as requested.

No. 1418T—M, dated Darjeeling, the 11th September 1884.

Endorsed by the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, Sanitation.

COPY, with a copy of the communication noted in the margin, forwarded to the

From the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, No. 2745, dated the 18th July 1884, and enclosures. Public Works Department, Bengal (Railway Branch), for such action as may be considered necessary.

Circular No. 22T—M, dated Darjeeling, the 21st October 1884.

From—E. N. BAKER, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department,

To—All Commissioners of Divisions.

I AM directed to forward a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, regarding

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, No. 2745, dated the 18th July 1884, and enclosures.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, No. 4626, dated 25th August 1884.

the danger attending the traffic in rags, especially when the rags are exported from localities where contagious diseases are prevalent, and to request that the attention of all municipalities in your Division may be drawn to the matter. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive any practical suggestions that may be offered for the regulation of this class of traffic.

Nos. 1725-26T—M, dated Darjeeling, the 21st October 1884.

From—E. N. BAKER, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department,

To—The Manager, Bally Paper Mill Company, Limited, and Tittaghur Paper Mill Company, Limited.

I AM directed to forward, for your information a copy of the correspondence

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, No. 2745, dated the 18th July 1884, and enclosures.

Letter from Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, No. 4626, dated the 25th August 1884.

diseases are prevalent.

noted in the margin, regarding the traffic in rags and the danger attending such traffic, especially when the rags are brought from localities where contagious

LEVY OF FEES ON PILGRIM PASSPORTS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN
VISAED BY A TURKISH CONSUL.

No. 8—273, dated Simla, the 17th September 1884.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., c.s., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Medical Department.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter* from the British Consul at Jeddah, with enclosures, on the subject of certain rules about to be issued by the Turkish authorities regarding the levy of fees on pilgrim passports which have not been visaed by a Turkish Consul. I am to request that, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, wide publicity may be given to the papers for the information of intending pilgrims.

2. The only diplomatic agent of the Ottoman Porte in India is the Consul-General in Bombay. The Government of Bombay have been requested to communicate with him on the subject, and to take such steps as may be possible for preventing inconvenience to the pilgrims. If necessary Her Majesty's Government will also be addressed, with a view to obtaining, if possible, a relaxation of the proposed rules. It is understood that the ordinary consular fee for a visa is 20 *piastres*, equivalent to two rupees five annas. It should be made clear to all pilgrims that this is not a fee for the passport, but is exacted and retained by the Turkish Government. In the case of poor pilgrims the Government of India has been informed that the fees will be remitted if their circumstances are noted on their passports. Care should, therefore, be taken that the fact that a pilgrim is in poor circumstances is noted on the face of his passport.

No. 4, dated Jeddah, the 15th July 1884.

From—ABDUR RAZZACK, Acting British Consul,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of a despatch, which I have this day addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte regarding passports.

From it you will perceive that the Turkish authorities are about to commence a regular inspection of passports this year, and if they are not visaed by a Turkish Consul a double fee of 40* *piastres* will be levied from each person, and those who come without any will be charged 50 *piastres*.

As the bulk of the Indian pilgrims start for the Haj from Bombay, and a Turkish Consul is resident there, a large number of pilgrims might perhaps be saved from paying an excess of fees if immediate steps could be taken and notice given to them about these new rules.

No. 24, dated Jeddah, the 15th July 1884.

From—ABDUR RAZZACK, Acting British Consul,
To—His Excellency the RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., &c., &c. &c.

I HAVE the honour to forward to Your Excellency the translation of a letter which I received this morning from the Caimmakam of this place.

In it His Excellency states that under instructions from the Minister of the Interior of the Porte, the Vali of the Hejaz has transmitted to him a copy of the new rules regarding passports, articles 11 and 16 of which provide that foreigners arriving from foreign ports or travelling from one place to another in the Ottoman territories must, in the first instance, have their passports visaed by the Turkish Consuls residing in those ports, or, in the latter case, by officials appointed for the purpose and residing in those places through which a foreigner has to pass, failing which they will be charged a double fee of 40 *piastres* each as visory, and should a foreigner be totally unprovided with a passport he will be charged 50 *piastres* as a passport fee.

His Excellency then informs me that as these rules will shortly be enforced against British subjects, i.e., pilgrims arriving at this port, he requests me to instruct "Motowwofs," or pilgrim brokers, to conform to and carry out these rules.

In my reply to the above, a copy of which I herewith beg to enclose, I have informed the Caimmakam that, not having received any instructions regarding these new rules, I am not in a position to comply with His Excellency's wishes before communicating with my Government.

In insisting that passports should be visaed by Turkish Consuls at the ports of embarkation, or else double fees will be charged in this place, the Turkish authorities seem to have

overlooked the fact that, except in Bombay, there is no Turkish Consul in any of the ports of India whence pilgrims start for the Haj.

Again, the notice given by the Turkish authorities is so sudden, and the approach of the Haj is so close, that before information can be sent to, and promulgated in, India and other places where Mahomedans live under British rule, thousands of pilgrims will be on their way to the Hejaz, and it will be very hard if they are made to pay double fees for no fault of their own.

[TRANSLATION.]

Dated 15th July 1884 (21st Ramadhan 1301).

From—The Caïmmakam of the Velayet of Hejaz,
To—The Acting British Consul, Jeddah.

BE it known to your respected self that I have received instructions from the Vali of this Velayet, based upon the orders issued by the Minister of the Interior at the Sublime Porte, containing under cover a copy of the new rules regarding the passports of foreign subjects who arrive in the Ottoman territories from foreign countries.

As it is stated in the 11th and 16th sections of the said rules that when a foreign subject sets out from a place, and his passport is not countersigned by the Turkish Consul who may be residing in the said place, or when he passes from one place to another and his passport is not countersigned by the officer appointed for the purpose in the place through which he passes, then, on his arrival in these parts, 40 piastres will be taken from him as fees for a visa—double of the original: also if a person arriving here has no passport whatever with him, then 50 piastres will be taken from him as passport fees.

Wherefore as the inspection of the passports of those subjects of your Government who arrive in these parts will shortly be carried out, and steps will be taken against them according to the provisions of the sections above mentioned, I have hastened to write this to you for your information, and hope you will issue instructions to all those to whom it may be necessary, such as the agents of the Motowwofs and others, in order that they may carry out what is necessary according to the rules above mentioned. For this and for the increase of friendship I have written this.

Dated 16th July 1884 (22nd Ramadhan 1301).

From—ABDUR RAZZACK, Acting British Consul,
To—His Excellency the Caïmmakam of the Velayet of Hejaz.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter No. 58, dated the 21st of Ramadhan 1301 (15th July 1884), in which you say that some new rules regarding passports are about to come into operation, and request me to issue instructions to all those British subjects to whom it may be necessary concerning these rules.

In reply, I beg to inform you that, as I have received no instructions from my Government regarding the enforcement of these new rules, I regret I cannot comply with Your Excellency's wishes at present; but I shall, on the first opportunity, write to my Government regarding the above, and as soon as a reply is received, I will be glad to communicate with Your Excellency on the subject.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

The 22nd October 1884.—The following communication and regulations for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London are published for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 78, Public (Educational) dated India Office, London, the 4th September 1884.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

I FORWARD by book post a packet of the Matriculation Regulations (new edition) of the University of London, transmitted to this office by the Clerk to the Senate of the University, in order that candidates in the divisions of the Bengal Presidency for the Gilchrist Scholarship may be informed of the requirements of the Matriculation Examinations of the next two years.

EXAMINATIONS IN 1884-85.

THE following are the dates at which the several Examinations in the University of London for the year 1884-85 will commence :—

MATRICULATION.—Monday, January 14, and Monday, June 16, 1884 ; and Monday, January 12, 1885.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.—Intermediate, Monday, July 21 ; B.A., Monday, October 27.

MASTER OF ARTS.—Branch I., Monday, June 2 ; Branch II., Monday, June 9 ; Branch III., Monday, June 16.

DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.—Intermediate, Monday, June 2 ; D.Lit., Tuesday, December 2.

SCRIPTURAL EXAMINATIONS.—Tuesday, December 2.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.—Intermediate, Monday, July 21 ; B.Sc., Monday, October 20.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.—Within the first twenty-one days of June.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.—Intermediate and LL.B., Monday, January 7, 1884, and Monday, January 5, 1885.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.—Tuesday, January 22, 1884 and Tuesday, January 20, 1885.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.—Preliminary Scientific, Monday, July 21 ; Intermediate, Monday, July 28 ; M.B., Monday, November 8.

BACHELOR OF SURGERY.—Tuesday, December 2.

MASTER IN SURGERY.—Monday, December 1.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.—Monday, December 1.

SUBJECTS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.—Monday, December 8.

BACHELOR OF MUSIC.—Intermediate, Monday, December 8 ; B. Mus., Monday, December 15.

DOCTOR OF MUSIC.—Intermediate, Monday, December 8 ; D. Mus., Monday, December 15.

ART, &c., OF TEACHING.—Tuesday, March 4, 1884, and Tuesday, March 3, 1885.

REGULATIONS.

MATRICULATION.

[Candidates for any Degree in this University must have passed the **MATRICULATION EXAMINATION**. No exemption from this rule is allowed on account of Degrees obtained or Examinations passed at any other University.]

[This Examination is accepted (a) by the College of Surgeons, (b) by the Incorporated Law Society, in lieu of their Preliminary Examinations. It also exempts Candidates for admission to the Royal Military College from the Preliminary Test, except in Geometrical Drawing. And it is among those Examinations of which some one must be passed (1) by every Medical Student on commencing his professional studies ; and (2) by every person entering upon Articles of Clerkship to a Solicitor,—any such person Matriculating in the First Division being entitled to exemption from one year's service.]

[This and all other Examinations of the University, together with the Prizes, Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Medals depending upon them, are open to Women upon exactly the same conditions as to Men.]

There shall be two Examinations for MATRICULATION in each year—one commencing on the Second Monday in January, and the other on the Third Monday in June.¹

No Candidate shall be admitted to the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION unless he have produced a Certificate showing that he has completed his Sixteenth year.² This Certificate shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination.

A Fee of Two Pounds shall be paid at Matriculation. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this Fee to the Registrar.³ If, after payment of his Fee, a Candidate withdraws his name, or fails to present himself at the Examination or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be allowed to enter for any subsequent MATRICULATION EXAMINATION upon payment, at every such entry, of an additional Fee of One Pound, provided that he give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination.

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, *visd voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in each of the following subjects, according to the details specified under the several heads:—

1. Latin;
2. Any two of the following Languages:—(a) Greek, (b) French, (c) German, and (d) either Sanskrit or Arabic⁴;
3. The English Language, English History, and Modern Geography;
4. Mathematics;
5. Natural Philosophy;
6. Chemistry.

The following are the particulars of the foregoing subjects of Examination:—

LANGUAGES.

LATIN.

One Latin subject to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned authors:⁵

- Virgil* ... One Book of the Georgics, and one Book of the *Æneid*.
Horace ... Two Books of the Odes.
Sallust ... The Conspiracy of Catiline, or the War with Jugurtha.
Cæsar ... One of the longer or two of the shorter Books of the Gallic War.
Livy ... One Book.
Cicero ... De Senectute or De Amicitia, with one of the following Orations:—Pro Lege Manilia, one of the four Catilinarian Orations, Pro Archia, Pro M. Marcello.
Ovid ... One Book of the Metamorphoses and one Book of the Epistles or Heroides; or one or two Books of the Tristia.

The paper in Latin shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions arising out of the book selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected. A separate paper shall be set containing questions in Latin Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.⁶

GREEK.

One Greek subject, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned authors:⁷

- Homer* ... One Book.

¹ These Examinations may be held not only at the University of London, but also, under special arrangement (see Appendix I.), in other parts of the United Kingdom, or in the Colonies.

² A Certificate from the Registrar General in London or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District, or a certified copy of the Baptismal Register, is required in every case in which it can possibly be obtained. In other cases a Declaration of the Candidate's age, and that he is unable to procure his Certificate of Birth or Baptism, made before a magistrate by his parent or guardian, or by himself if of full age, will be accepted.—The Certificate or Declaration of each Candidate is returned to him at or before the time when he inscribes his name on the Register of the University either in London or in the Provinces. Information respecting the time for such Registration will be sent to each Candidate with the acknowledgment of the receipt of his Certificate of Age.

³ The Fee must be paid when the Candidate inscribes his name on the Register of the University, and should not be sent in advance.

⁴ No credit will be given for more than two of these Languages.

⁵ Candidates desiring to be examined in either Sanskrit or Arabic must give at least Two Calendar Months' notice to the Registrar, and must mention the other optional language which they select.

⁶ The LATIN subjects for 1885 and 1886 will be—

For January 1885:—*Virgil*, Georgics, Book IV., and *Æneid*, Book I.
 For June 1885:—*Cæsar*, the Gallic War, Books V. and VI.
 For January 1886:—*Ovid*, Metamorphoses, Book I., and Tristia, Book I.
 For June 1886:—*Livy*, Book XXII.

⁷ Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the Grammar questions, and on the correct rendering of English into Latin.

⁸ Candidates may substitute German for Greek.

⁹ The GREEK subjects for 1885 and 1886 will be—

For January 1885:—*Homer*, *Odyssey*, Book IX.
 For June 1885:—*Xenophon*, *Hellenica*, Book III.
 For January 1886:—*Xenophon*, *Anabasis*, Book III.
 For June 1886:—*Euripides*, *Hecuba*, *Philoctetes*.

Xenophon ... One Book.

Euripides ... *Hecuba*; *Andromache*; *Heracles Furens*. (One Play).

The paper in Greek shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions arising out of the book selected, and with general questions in Grammar.* Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

FRENCH.

The paper in French shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar, limited to the *Accidence*.

GERMAN.

The paper in German shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar, limited (except when German is taken as an alternative for Greek¹) to the *Accidence*.

SANSKRIT.²

One Sanskrit subject, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the undermentioned works:

Hitopadesa, Books II to IV.

Panchatantra, Books II to V.

Sāhityaparichaya, Parts I. and II., pp. 1-93.

Rāmāyana, Book I.

Mahābhārata (Story of Nala, Story of Sāvitrī, Bakavadhaparvan, Sakuntalopākhyāna).

Manu, Books II. to VII.

The paper in Sanskrit shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in Grammar. A passage or short passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

ARABIC.³

The paper in Arabic shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ENGLISH HISTORY, AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Orthography: Writing from Dictation: The Grammatical Structure of the Language.

History of England to the end of the Seventeenth Century, with questions in Modern Geography.

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

The ordinary rules of Arithmetic.

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Extraction of the Square root.

ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.

Proportion.

Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Simple Equations.

GEOMETRY.

The First Four Books of Euclid, or the subjects thereof.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.⁴

MECHANICS.

Composition and Resolution of Statical Forces.

Simple Machines (*Mechanical Powers*):—Ratio of the Power to the Weight in each.

Centre of Gravity.

General Laws of Motion, with the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.

Law of the Motion of Falling Bodies.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND PNEUMATICS.

Pressure of Liquids and Gases, its equal diffusion, and variation with the depth.

Specific Gravity, and modes of determining it.

The Barometer, the Siphon, the Common Pump and Forcing-Pump, and the Air-Pump.

¹ Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the questions in Greek Grammar.

² That is, on the Tuesday morning (See Time-table, page 4.)

³ See the fifth note in page 2.

⁴ The Sanskrit subjects for 1885 and 1886 will be—

For January 1885:—*Sāhityaparichaya*, Part II., pp. 20-51; *Rāmāyana*, Book I., Chapters 5-16; *Manu*, Book IV.

For June 1885:—*Sāhityaparichaya*, Part II., pp. 52-93; *Rāmāyana*, Book I., Chapters 51-65; *Manu*, Books VI. and VII.

For January 1886:—*Panchatantra*, Book V; *Rāmāyana*, Book I., Chapters 66-77; *Manu*, Book V.

For June 1886:—*Hitopadesa*, Book III.; *Rāmāyana*, Book I., Chapters 20-32; *Manu*, Book II., 1-103.

⁵ The questions in Natural Philosophy will be of a strictly elementary character.

Optics.

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction.
Formation of Images by Mirrors and Simple Lenses.

Heat.

Its sources. Expansion. Thermometers—relations between different Scales in common use. Difference between Temperature and Quantity of heat. Specific and Latent heat. Calorimeters. Liquefaction. Ebullition. Evaporation. Conduction. Convection. Radiation.

CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry of the Non-metallic elements; including their compounds as enumerated below—their chief physical and chemical characters—their preparation—and their characteristic tests.

Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen. Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. Sulphur, Phosphorus, Silicon.

Combining Proportions by weight and by volume. General nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution; effects of Animal and Vegetable life upon its composition.

Combustion. Structure and properties of Flame. Nature and composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water. Chemical peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as rain-water, river-water, spring-water, sea-water.

Carbonic Acid. Carbonic Oxide. Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen. Ammonia. Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids, Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

Hydrochloric Acid. Phosphoric Acid and Phosphuretted Hydrogen. Silica.

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:—

MONDAY.

Afternoon, 2 to 4. Latin.
4 to 6. Latin Grammar and Composition.

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 to 1. Greek, German, Sanskrit, or Arabic.
Afternoon, 3 to 6. French or German.

WEDNESDAY.

Morning 10 to 1. Arithmetic and Algebra.
Afternoon 3 to 6. Geometry.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 to 1. English Language.
Afternoon, 3 to 6. English History and Modern Geography.

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 to 1. Natural Philosophy.
Afternoon, 2 to 5. Chemistry.

On Monday Morning at Nine o'clock in the week next but two after the Examination, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. And on the Monday Morning next following at Nine o'clock, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in Three Divisions;—in the Honours Division in the order of proficiency¹; in the First and Second Divisions in alphabetical order.

A Pass Certificate signed by the Registrar shall be delivered to each Candidate after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.²

If in the opinion of the Examiners any Candidates in the Honours Division of not more than Twenty years of age at the commencement of the Examination shall possess sufficient merit, the First among such Candidates shall receive an Exhibition of Thirty Pounds per annum for the next Two Years; the Second among such Candidates shall receive an Exhibition of Twenty Pounds per annum for the next Two Years; and the Third shall receive an Exhibition of Fifteen Pounds per annum for the next Two Years; such Exhibitions to be payable in quarterly instalments, provided that on receiving each instalment the Exhibitioner shall declare his intention of presenting himself either at the two Examinations for B.A., or at the two Examinations for B.Sc., or at the INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAWS, or at the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC, and INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS IN MEDICINE, within Three Academic Years³ from the time of his passing the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

¹ The places of Candidates in the Honours Division are determined by their respective degrees of proficiency in the subjects of the Examination taken collectively.

² Certificates are generally ready for issue about three weeks after the publication of the Classified Pass-List of each Examination; and, in the absence of any request to the contrary, they will be posted to the address given by the Candidates on their 5th dues of Entry.

³ By the term "Academic Year" is ordinarily meant the period intervening between any Examination and an Examination of a higher grade in the following year; which period may be either more or less than a Calendar year. Thus the interval between the Intermediate Examinations in Arts, Science, and Medicine, and the Degree Examinations of the next year in those Faculties respectively, is about sixteen months; whilst the interval between the B.A. Examination and the M.A. Examination of the next year, or between the B.Sc. Examination and the D.Sc. Examination of the next year, is less than eight months. Nevertheless, each of these intervals is counted as an "Academic Year."

Under the same circumstances, the Fourth among such Candidates shall receive a Prize to the value of Ten Pounds in Books, Philosophical Instruments, or Money; and the Fifth and Sixth shall each receive a Prize to the value of Five Pounds in Books, Philosophical Instruments, or Money.

Any Candidate who may obtain a place in the Honours Division at the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION in January shall be admissible to the INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION either in Arts or in Science in the following July.

APPENDIX.

I.

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

THESE Examinations are appointed by the Senate from time to time, upon the application of any City, Institution, or College desiring to be named as a local centre for one or more Examinations; and are carried on simultaneously with the Examinations in London, under the supervision of Sub-Examiners also appointed by the Senate.

Candidates wishing to be examined at any Provincial centre must give notice of entry (naming the centre they select, and inclosing their certificates) to the Registrar of the University of London, who will make all necessary arrangements.

A Fee varying from 1*l.* to 2*l.* is usually charged by the local authorities, in addition to the University Fee.

Both Fees are payable on Registration, which takes place at the Provincial centres at a time and place of which due notice will be sent to Candidates.

The answers of the Candidates at the Provincial Examinations are reviewed by the Examiners at the same time with the Answers of the Candidates examined in London; and a List of the Candidates who have passed at each Provincial Examination is published, at the time fixed by the Regulations, at the place where such Examination has been held.

The MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF JUNE 1884 was held at—

Aberystwith :—University College;
Birmingham :—Queen's College;
Bristol :—University College;
Cardiff :—University College.
Cheltenham :—(for Ladies only) :—The Ladies' College;
Downside :—St. Gregory's College;
Edinburgh :—The Literary Institute;
Epsom :—The Royal Medical College;
Leeds :—The Yorkshire College;
Liverpool :—University College;
Manchester :—The Owens College.
Newcastle-on-Tyne :—The School of Science and Art;
Sheffield :—Firth College;
Stonyhurst :—Stonyhurst College;
Ushaw :—St. Cuthbert's College;
Ware :—St. Edmund's College.

The MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF JANUARY 1885 will be held at—

Birmingham :—Queen's College;
Cardiff :—University College;
Glasgow :—Anderson's College;
Leeds :—The Yorkshire College;
Nottingham :—University College;
Portsmouth :—The Grammar School.

The MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF JUNE 1885 will be held at—

Birmingham :—Queen's College;
Bristol :—University College;
Downside :—St. Gregory's College;
Cardiff :—University College;
Leeds :—The Yorkshire College;
Newcastle-on-Tyne :—The School of Science and Art.

The INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1884, was held at—

Birmingham :—The Mason Science College;
Cheltenham :—(for Ladies only) :—The Ladies' College;
Liverpool :—University College;
Manchester :—The Owens College;
Ware :—St. Edmund's College.

The INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE¹ and the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M.B.) EXAMINATION, 1884, was held at—

Birmingham :—The Mason Science College;

¹ With the exception of the Practical Examinations in Biology and Zoology, which must be carried on at the University.

Liverpool :—University College;
Manchester :—The Owens College.

The B.A. EXAMINATION, 1884, will be held at—

Cheltenham :—(for Ladies only) :—The Ladies' College;
Liverpool :—University College;
Manchester :—The Owens College;
Ushaw :—St. Cuthbert's College.

II.

SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES.

I. BRITISH SCHOLARSHIPS, &c. :

(a) For Male Candidates.

1. A Scholarship of the value of Fifty Pounds per annum, tenable for three years, is biennially offered to Candidates intending to pursue, at OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, their studies for Graduation in one of the Faculties of the University of London: a single Scholarship of Fifty Pounds per annum for three years being awarded to the highest of those Candidates at the June Matriculation Examination who shall have been previously approved by the Principal of Owens College, provided that he pass in the Honours Division; or, in case no candidate should so pass, two Scholarships, each of Twenty-five Pounds per annum, being awarded to the two Candidates as aforesaid who shall stand highest in the First Division.—Particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal of Owens College, Manchester.

2. A Scholarship of Fifty Pounds per annum, tenable for three years, is annually awarded to that Candidate in the Honours Division at the June Matriculation Examination who shall stand highest of the Candidates previously approved by the Principal of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL; and who intends to study at that College with a view to Graduation in one of the Faculties of the University of London. [N. B.—This Scholarship is open to Women.] Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal of University College, Bristol.

(b) For Female Candidates.

1. Two Exhibitions, one of Thirty Pounds, the other of Twenty Pounds per annum, tenable for two years, are annually awarded at the June Matriculation Examination to the two Female Candidates of not more than Twenty years of age at the commencement of the Examination, who pass highest in the Honours Division, to assist them in pursuing their studies at some Collegiate Institution approved by the Gilchrist Trustees.

2. Two Exhibitions, one of Forty Pounds, the other of Thirty Pounds per annum, tenable for two years, are annually awarded to the two Female Candidates who pass highest at the Intermediate Examination in Arts (provided that they obtain in the one case at least two-thirds, and in the other at least three-fifths, of the total number of marks), to assist them in pursuing their studies at some Collegiate Institution approved by the Gilchrist Trustees.

3. A Book Prize of the value of Ten Pounds is annually awarded to the Female Candidate who passes highest at the H.A. Examination, provided she obtain not less than two-thirds of the total number of marks.

[See also the BRISTOL Scholarship above.]

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Gilchrist Educational Trust, 4 Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

II. INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS:

A Scholarship of the value of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds per annum, and tenable for four years, is annually awarded to the Native Candidate who passes highest in the January Matriculation Examination carried on at CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, and COLOMBO; provided that such Candidate passes either in the Honours or in the First Division, is not more than 22 years of age, and is desirous of prosecuting his studies, either at the University of Edinburgh or at University College, London, with a view to Graduation in one of the Faculties of the University of London.

Further particulars of the *Indian Scholarships* may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Gilchrist Educational Trust, 4 Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

III. COLONIAL SCHOLARSHIPS:

1. A Scholarship of the value of One Hundred Pounds per annum, and tenable for three years, is annually awarded to the highest among those candidates at the January Matriculation Examination carried on at MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, ADELAIDE, and HOBARTON, who passes either in the Honours or in the First Division, is not more than 22 years of age, and is desirous of prosecuting his studies either at the University of Edinburgh, or at University College, London, with a view to Graduation in one of the Faculties of the University of London.

2. A similar Scholarship, under the same conditions, is biennially awarded to the Candidate who passes highest at the January Matriculation Examination carried on in NEW ZEALAND.

3. A similar Scholarship under the same conditions is triennially awarded to the Candidate who passes highest at the June Matriculation Examination carried on at FREDERICTON (New Brunswick) and HALIFAX (Nova Scotia).

4. A similar Scholarship, under the same conditions, will be awarded to the Candidate who passes highest at the Matriculation Examination of January 1885 carried on in the WEST INDIA COLONIES. [No further award of this Scholarship will be made.]

(*Note*—Every Candidate for a Colonial Scholarship must either be a Native of the Colony in which he presents himself, or have resided therein for the five years immediately preceding.)

Further particulars of the *Colonial Scholarships* may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Gilchrist Educational Trust, 4 Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

WEST SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship, of the value of thirty pounds, and tenable for one year, is awarded by the Council of University College, London, to that candidate at the June Matriculation Examination who distinguishes himself the most in English.—Further particulars may be obtained of the Secretary of University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.

TUFFNELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarships, of the value of about 100*l.* each, and tenable for two years, are awarded by the Council of University College for distinction in Analytical and Practical Chemistry, and in General Chemistry, alternately, to that student of the College, *being an Under-graduate of the University of London of not more than three years' standing*, who shall have passed the most distinguished examination in the subjects for which the scholarship is to be conferred, and shall have evinced sufficient merit to entitle him to the scholarship. Further particulars may be obtained of the Secretary of University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.

REID STUDENTSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

One Free Studentship at Bedford College, value 30 guineas per annum, tenable for two years, will be awarded to the woman taking the highest place in the Honours Division of the June Matriculation Examination.

One Free Studentship at Bedford College, value 30 guineas per annum, tenable for two years, will be awarded to the woman taking the highest place in the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

One Free Studentship at Bedford College, value 30 guineas per annum, tenable for two years, will be awarded to the woman taking the highest place in the Intermediate Examination in Science.

For further particulars application should be made to "The Reid Trustees," Bedford College, York Place, Portman Square, London, W.

III.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR MATRICULATION.

Application for admission to the examination may be made in person at the University, Burlington Gardens, W., between 12 and 4 o'clock (on Saturdays between 12 and 2), or by a simple letter of request. No special form of application is necessary. When written application is made, care must be taken to give a correct postal address, and the Candidate's name must be written in full.

Whether the application be a written or a personal one, it must, in all cases where the application is made for the first time, be supported by the requisite document giving proof of age. No Candidate, whatever his age, is admitted to the examination on his first application without the production of such a document.

Candidates who have previously presented themselves at the examination must state that fact upon applying for admission, but need not produce their certificates of age a second time.

Application should not be made earlier than six weeks, and must not be made later than a fortnight, before the commencement of the examination.

The age of a Candidate with regard to entry is reckoned up to and inclusive of the first day of the several examinations, that day being computed to fall as late as the Regulations will possibly allow. The two dates, in the case of the Matriculation Examinations, are January 14th and June 21st. Only those Candidates therefore who shall have completed their sixteenth year on or before either of those dates will be admissible to the January or the June examination as the case may be; and not those who shall complete such age after those dates.

Fees must not be sent by post, but must be paid on Registration, and not before.

Candidates living in London are recommended to make their applications in person, and at the same time to pay their fees and enter their names in the Register.

The full marks obtainable at the Matriculation Examination are 2,800. Of these 2,000 qualify for a prize, 1,800 for Honours, and 1,400 for the First Division. There is no

[*Note*—The Gilchrist and other Scholarships announced in this Appendix are awarded by the respective Educational Bodies upon the result of the University Examinations, but the University has otherwise no control over, and is not responsible for, such award.]

regulation fixing the number of marks required for a pass. No further details as to the marking at this or other examinations can be furnished.

The Alphabetical Pass-List is sent, as soon as it is printed off, to every College or School from which any candidate (whether successful or not) has immediately proceeded to the Matriculation Examination.

The Classified List is sent to every College or School from which a *successful* candidate has immediately proceeded. It is also widely circulated among the leading Newspapers of the United Kingdom.

Lists cannot be supplied to individual candidates or their friends.

The Examination-Papers of past examinations are not published separately; but the Papers of the previous academical year are printed in the University Calender of the current year; which is issued annually at the beginning of April, and is to be obtained (price 4s.) of the publishers, Messrs. Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E. C.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPALITIES INTO WARDS, AND THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD UNDER RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

Darjeeling, the 25th October 1884.

In continuation of the notification dated the 19th October 1884, published at pages 1879 to 1881 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, the following statement showing the number and extent of the wards into which the municipalities mentioned will be divided for the purposes of the election of Commissioners under section 14 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and the numbers of Commissioners to be elected for each ward, is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Act:—

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries, or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Baranagore ...	6	Ward No. I.—South Baranagore ...	2
			Ditto II.—North ditto ...	2
			Ditto III.—Boulbhanghi and Dakinassar ...	2
			Ditto IV.—Arendah, Nawdapara, and Kamarhati ...	2
			Ditto V.—Belghoria and Baslehpur, including Sonpara ...	2
			Ditto VI.—Sinthee, Nynan, Palpara, and Nawapara ...	2
	South Suburban ...	12	Ward No. I.—Tollygunge ...	2
			Ditto II.—Dhakuria ...	1
			Ditto III.—Behalla ...	2
			Ditto IV.—Italgatta ...	1
			Ditto V.—Shahpore ...	1
			Ditto VI.—Mudiali ...	1
			Ditto VII.—Dhopapara ...	1
			Ditto VIII.—Barisa ...	1
			Ditto IX.—Sursoona ...	1
			Ditto X.—Sodipur ...	1
			Ditto XI.—Gurnea ...	1
			Ditto XII.—Titjulia ...	1
	Rajpur ...	5	Ward No. I.—Rajpur ...	4
			Ditto II.—Hurinavi ...	3
			Ditto III.—Changariptota and Kodalia ...	2
			Ditto IV.—Maluncha and Mahinagar ...	1
			Ditto V.—Jagardal and Elachi ...	2
	Barripur ...	6	Ward No. I.—Barripur ...	1
			Ditto II.—Mondulpara ...	1
			Ditto III.—Brahminpara ...	1
			Ditto IV.—Kamarparah ...	1
			Ditto V.—Bazar ...	1
			Ditto VI.—Shashone ...	1
	Joynagar ...	4	Ward No. I.—North Mozilpore ...	2
			Ditto II.—South ditto ...	2
			Ditto III.—North Joynagar ...	2
			Ditto IV.—South ditto ...	2
	North Dum-Dum ...	2	Ward No. I.—Kadihati ...	3
			Ditto II.—Nimta ...	3
	South Dum-Dum ...	3	Ward No. I.—Padrichatta, Katchasaruk, Myapati, Nojarbazar, Satgatchi, and Shyamnagar ...	2
			Ditto II.—Nimbutola, Gowshalla, Digla, Nynahasti, Dompura, Bagjulla, Ghugndanga, Jaipur, and Sinthi ...	2
			Ditto III.—Betgachia, Dukhidan, Golaghatta, Chalis Biga, Nur-bhangs, Patipookur, and Dattabad ...	2
	North Barrack-pore ...	12	Ward No. I.—Nanparah ...	1
			Ditto II.—Garulia North ...	1
			Ditto III.—Garulia South ...	1
			Ditto IV.—Ichapur North ...	1
			Ditto V.—Ichapur South ...	1
			Ditto VI.—Nawabgunge North ...	1
			Ditto VII.—Nawabgunge Centre ...	1
			Ditto VIII.—Nawabgunge South ...	1
			Ditto IX.—Pulta ...	1
			Ditto X.—Dhitar ...	1
			Ditto XI.—Monirampur ...	1
			Ditto XII.—Ganti ...	1

PRESIDENCY DIVISION—continued.

District.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries, or extent of each ward.	Number of Commis- sioners to be elected for each ward.
24-Pergunnahs...	South Barrack- pore.	12	Ward No. I.—Chundurpukur Ditto II.—Chanack Ditto III.—Tittanghur Ditto IV.—Khundah Ditto V.—Kornh Ditto VI.—Suckchar Ditto VII.—Sodepur Ditto VIII.—Bhawanipore Ditto IX.—Panibatti Ditto X.—Agurparah Ditto XI.—Natarore Ditto XII.—Gholla	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Baraset ...	7	Ward No. I.—Baraset Ditto II.—Kaziparah Ditto III.—Bamonmoozah Ditto IV.—Nulkurah Ditto V.—Goostea Ditto VI.—Badoo Ditto VII.—Kaltore	2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Naibati ...	7	Ward No. I.—Mulajor, Atpur, Jagudal Ditto II.—Bhatparah Ditto III.—Naibati and Kantalpara Ditto IV.—Garifa Ditto V.—Kona Ditto VI.—Halishahar Ditto VII.—Bijpur	2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Basirhat ...	10	Ward No. I.—Dholchuta Ditto II.—Nalcora Ditto III.—Dandirhat and Naibati Ditto IV.—Khori Belia, Shampola, and Jelalpara Ditto V.—Basirhat and Sadarni Ditto VI.—Harishpur and Belapur Ditto VII.—Mirzapur, Tapa, Topachur, and Bhawanipur Ditto VIII.—Jorakpur Ditto IX.—Tantra Ditto X.—Bluda and Nera	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Taki ...	4	Ward No. I.—The eastern part of Taki Ditto II.—The western ditto Ditto III.—Sodepur Ditto IV.—Beokati and Jelalpara	2 2 1 1
	Baduria ...	8	Ward No. I.—Baduria Ditto II.—Arbalia Ditto III.—Taragonia Ditto IV.—Magurty Ditto V.—Purah Ditto VI.—Khurgachi Ditto VII.—Roderpur Ditto VIII.—Andamanik and Magurkhal	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Goberdanga ...	6	Ward No. I.—West Goberdanga Ditto II.—Central Goberdanga Ditto III.—East Goberdanga Ditto IV.—Khanuria Ditto V.—Haiderpur Ditto VI.—Gaipur	1 1 1 1 1 1
	Jessore ...	4	Ward No. I.—Kashba Ditto II.—Purana Kashba and Khorki Ditto III.—Bejpara, Sankarpur, and Chanchra Ditto IV.—Barandi and Ghope Ditto V.—Nilgunge, Bagchar, and Muradi	2 2 2 2 2
	Kotechandpur ...	3	Ward No. I.—Salempur Ditto II.—Chandpur Ditto III.—Bata Ramondaha	2 2 1
	Moheshpur ...	3	Ward No. I.—Moheshpur Ditto II.—Jalilpur Ditto III.—Hamidpur	1 1 1
	Khoolna ...	6	Ward No. I.—Sathkha Ditto II.—Sultanpur Ditto III.—Pranshiro Ditto IV.—Katia Ditto V.—Resulour and Polaspole Ditto VI.—Kamarnagore, Itagacha and Bankal	1 1 1 1 1 1
Moorsheadabad ...	Lalbagh ...	4	Ward No. I.—Shamnagar Ditto II.—Mokimapur Ditto III.—Monulabazar Ditto IV.—Asanpur	2 2 2 2
	Kandi ...	5	Ward No. I.—Kandi Ditto II.—Jemnah Ditto III.—Bagdanga Ditto IV.—Rasorah Ditto V.—Chatni Kandi	2 2 1 1 1

PRESIDENCY DIVISION—continued.

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Nuddea	Krisnaghur	5	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the river Jellinghi; on the east by Jorapookur and Ghurni road; on the south by the Jail Street and Circular Road; and on the west by the municipal limits	3
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the Circular Road and Court Street; on the east by High Street, Rajah's Road, and Nuddea road; on the west by municipal limits	3
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Nuddea Road, Rajah's Road, and Bogoola Road; and on the east, south, and west by municipal limits	3
			Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by the Jail Street and Radhanagore Road; on the east by municipal limits; on the south by the Bogoola Road and High Street	3
			Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by the river Jellinghi and municipal limits; on the east by the municipal limits; on the south by the Radhanagore Road; and on the west by the Ghurni Road and Jorapookur	2
	Ranaghat	6	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Badiko khali; on the east by Joygopalpur; on the south by the Burrabazar Road pucca drain, and Ruthdanga Road; and on the west by the river Choorney	2
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. I; on the east by the railway line; on the south by Dey Chowdhry's Shiddishey-tollah and Pal Chowdhry's Street and Shyam Pal Chowdhry's bathing ghat road; and on the west by the river Choorney	3
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. II; on the east by the railway line; on the south by the Ferry fund road; and on the west by the river Choorney	2
			Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. III; on the east by the railway line; on the south by the Berhampore road and Railway Street; and on the west by the river Choorney	2
			Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. IV and Gopalnugger road; on the east by Magurkhali; on the south by Hamghurkhal; and on the west by the river Choorney	2
	Santipore	5	Ward No. VI.—Bounded on the north by the Rathdanga road; on the east by the Magurkhali road; on the south by the Gopalnugger road; and on the west by the railway line	2
			Ward No. I.—Bounded on the west by the Kishnaghur road; on the south by a khali; on the east by Nijhore, and on the north by the road running from the post office eastward <i>via</i> Kristo Ballobb road and Sham Chand road through Bowbazar, Nikariparah, Pooniparah, and Lakhitollah <i>via</i> Kasi Babu's Lane eastward to Nijhore	4
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the west by the Kishnaghur road; on the south by the northern boundary of Ward No. I; on the east by Nijhore; and on the north by the road from Rajchandra Babu's lane <i>via</i> Bannek road	3
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north and east by the Nijhore, on the west by Melia, and on the south by the Bannek road from Nijhore <i>via</i> Rajchandra Babu's lane and the road eastward on the south of the school house <i>via</i> Dattaparah road westward crossing Gobhagar road <i>via</i> new tank road through Berh and Natoun hat and Talpukur to Melia	2
			Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the east by the Kishnaghur road; on the south by the Natoun hat road from the post office to Sorobhooja bazar and from Sorobhooja bazar southward <i>via</i> Ostagurparah and Senpara to khali; on the west by the Haripoor khali; and on the north by the southern boundary of Ward No. III	4
			Ward No. V.—Bounded on the south by the river Ganges, on the east by the Kishnaghur road from the post office southward; on the north by the Natoun hat road to Sorobhooja road and on the west by Sorobhooja road <i>via</i> Ostagurparah and Senpara road to khali and river Ganges	3
Nuddea	Kooahtea	7	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the river Gorai; on the south by the High Street; on the east by the river old Kaligunga; and on the west by Ward No. II	2
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Damosh; on the south by the High Street; on the east by Ward No. I; and on the west by Ward No. III	2
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Damosh; on the south by the High Street; on the east by Ward No. II; and on the west by the old river Gorai	1
			Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Wards Nos. I, II, and III; on the south by the southern and on the east by the eastern limits of the municipality; and on the west by Ward No. V	1
			Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by the Railway line; on the south and east by the Bolghur-Nundie ferry fund road; and on the west by the old river Gorai	2
			Ward No. VI.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. VII; on the south by the southern limits of the municipality; on the east by the old river Gorai; and on the west by the western limits of the municipality	1

PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
Nuddes	Kooshtea—concl'd.	.....	Ward No. VII.—Bounded on the north by Damosh; on the south by Ward No. VI; on the east by Ward No. III, and the old river Gorai; and on the west by the western limits of the municipality	1
	Beerugger	4	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the road from Paripoor to Jorasanko; on the east by the Dakatiaghat; on the south by Baromashinghat and Chookerbeel, and on the west by the Berhampore road	3
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the road from Samipoojah garden to the Berhampore road; on the east by the Bayeshpur and Khishmeh roads; on the south by Ward No. I; and on the west by the Berhampore road	2
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by part of Bayeshpur road; on the east by Bayeshpur and Khishmeh roads; on the south by Ward No. II; and on the west by the Berhampore road	2
			Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Benakurah and Kathoorah beels; on the east by the Bayeshpur road; on the south by Ward No. III and on the west by the Berhampore road	1
	Nuddes	2	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north and east by the Ganges; on the south by the road running westward from Nashee Baboo's baitakhana up to its junction with a bye lane near Gopalol's house, thence a line westward to the pucca tole (d) Mitre's embankment to the south-east corner of Koruna Biawan's bamboo tope, a line thence to Polta khal; and on the west by Polta khal from Doba...	3
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the southern boundary of Ward No. I; on the east by the Monipore road from its junction with the road running westward from Nashee Baboo's baitakhana to Kolo Khal; on the south by Bolaramputti; and on the west by Pulta Khal	5
	Maherpore	...	Ward No. I.—Gowalpara and Daftapara	1
			Ditto II.—Jeliaparah and Mookerjeepara	1
			Ditto III.—Baruiparah and Tantiparah	1
Koomarkhally			Ditto IV.—Seikparah and Kallachandpore	1
			Ditto V.—Kasiabanore, Bangalparah, and Chakrabarttyparah	1
			Ditto VI.—Mallikparah and Murdhapara	1
		5	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Karaparah; on the south by the river Gorai; on the east by Serkandi; and on the west by Elango	2
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Durgapore; on the south by the river Gorai; on the east by Batikawara; and on the west by Koomarkhally	3
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Ghoserai Ferry Fund Road; on the south by the river Gorai; on the east by Koomarkhally; and on the west by the Boraria khal	2
			Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north and south by the Railway line; on the east by Batikawara; and on the west by Elango	1
			Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by the Railway line; on the south by the river Gorai; and on the east by the Ferry Fund Road; and on the west by Serkandi	2

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS,
UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884 FOR THE
SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.**

The 25th October 1884.—The following rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners for the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta have been laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 15 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884.

Of the Number of Commissioners and Wards.

1. The Suburban Municipality shall be divided into six wards, in the following manner:—

Ward No. I, comprising the police thanas of Cossipore, Chitpore and Ooltadanga.

Ward No. II, comprising the thanas of Mannicktollah and Baliaghatta.

Ward No. III, comprising the thanas of Entally and Baniapookur.

Ward No. IV, comprising the thanas of Bullygunge and Tollygunge.

Ward No. V, comprising the thanas of Bhowanipore and Alipore.

Ward No. VI, comprising the thanas of Watgunge, Ekbalpore and Garden Reach.

2. There shall be thirty Municipal Commissioners, of whom ten shall be nominated by Government and twenty elected under these rules to represent the several wards.

3. The twenty elected Commissioners shall be allotted to the several wards in the following manner:—

To Ward No. 1, three Commissioners.

„ No. II, three „

„ No. III, three „

„ No. IV, two „

„ No. V, five „

„ No. VI, four „

Of the Qualification of Voters.

4. Persons otherwise qualified to vote must be males, who have resided within the limits of the municipality for one year previous to the date of the election.

5. Subject to the above rule, all persons who have, during the year immediately preceding the election, paid an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3 in respect of any rates imposed by the Act, and who have been duly registered as hereinafter provided, shall be qualified to vote.

6. Subject to the proviso contained in Rule 4, any person who, being a member of a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has, during the year preceding such election, paid, in respect of any of the rates imposed by the Act, an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3, is a graduate or licentiate of any University, or holds a certificate as a pleader or mooktear, or holds any office or employment carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per mensem, shall be entitled to vote.

7. Each voter shall be entitled to vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides, and for no other. Each voter shall have as many votes as there are vacancies, and may give as many of these votes as he pleases to any one or more candidates.

Of the Registration of Voters.

8. For each ward a register shall be prepared by the Municipal Commissioners, in which shall be entered the names of the persons qualified to vote at elections. This register for each ward shall be prepared as soon as possible after the approval of these rules by Government, and hereafter shall be revised annually, and republished on the 1st October in each year.

9. When the registers are ready, copies of them shall be affixed at the principal civil and criminal courts, and at the office of the Commissioners, and so much of them as may refer to each ward shall be affixed at each police-station in that ward, and at such other places as may be deemed by the Chairman to be necessary.

10. Objections to, and claims for, the registration of voters may be made at any time being not less than 18 days before the election. All such objections and claims shall be heard by three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Chairman, who do not stand for election in the ward to which the objections and claims apply. The decision of the majority shall be final.

11. No person shall be qualified to vote unless his name has been entered in the register of voters.

Of the Qualification and the Nomination of Candidates.

12. The Chairman shall, at least 30 days before the date fixed as hereinafter provided for the commencement of the elections, issue notices calling for nominations of candidates.

13. Any person qualified to vote under these rules shall be qualified for nomination as a candidate.

14. Any four persons registered as qualified to vote in any ward may nominate a candidate for election to represent such ward. The nomination shall be made in writing in the form annexed to these rules, and the candidate shall signify on the nomination paper his consent to the nomination. The nomination paper shall be delivered at the Municipal Office not less than ten days before the date fixed for the election.

15. The Chairman shall forthwith ascertain whether the nominators and the candidate respectively are qualified in accordance with these rules. If satisfied in this respect, he shall insert the name of the candidate in a list of candidates for the Commissionership or Commissionerships to be filled up. Such list shall also contain a specification of the qualifications of the candidate, and specifications of the names and qualifications of the persons nominating him.

16. On or before the morning of the ninth day previous to the election, the Chairman shall cause a copy of the list to be affixed at the Municipal Office, and another at each police-station within the ward.

17. Any registered voter may, within 48 hours from the publication of the list at the Municipal Office, object in writing to any such nomination; his objection shall specify the grounds on which it is made, and shall be delivered at the Municipal Office.

18. Such objection shall, within 24 hours, be decided summarily by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Chairman under Rule 10, and the decision, which shall be immediately announced, shall be final.

Of the manner of holding Elections.

19. The election of Commissioners in each ward shall be held on such date (not being less than 30 days after the publication of the registers of voters under Rule 9) as the Chairman, with the sanction of the Local Government, may appoint. This date shall be announced by advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in such newspapers as the Chairman may think desirable; also by a notice affixed at the Municipal Office and at each police-station in the ward, and at any other place which may seem to the Chairman to be necessary for the due publication of the notice.

20. Elections shall be held at the following places:—

No. I Ward	...	...	...	Chitpore police station.
" II "	...	...	...	Baliaghatta ditto.
" III "	...	...	...	Entally ditto.
" IV "	...	...	...	Ballygunge ditto.
" V "	...	...	...	Municipal Office.
" VI "	...	...	...	Garden Reach police-station.

21. The Municipal Commissioners shall appoint polling officers and other establishments, and may define their duties so far as they may not be defined by these rules.

22. The allowances of establishments shall be fixed by the Commissioners, and these, as well as all other expenses incurred in conducting the elections, shall be paid from the funds of the municipality.

23. If the number of candidates be not greater than the number of vacancies, the Chairman shall declare the candidate or candidates to be duly elected. If there be any vacancies for which no candidates have appeared, the Chairman shall report the fact for the information of Government.

24. If the number of candidates be greater than the number of vacancies, the Chairman shall issue a public notice (to be affixed at the Municipal Office, at the police-stations, and at as many as possible of the chief public offices, and to be otherwise notified in such manner as may seem to him necessary), declaring the day and hours in which, and the place at which, the election is to be held, and also the names of the candidates.

25. The poll shall commence at 8 A.M. and shall close at 6 P.M.

26. Each candidate may appoint, by a letter to the Chairman, a copy of which shall be delivered by the candidate to each agent to serve as his authority, not more than two agents to be present at the polling place to watch the proceedings on his behalf, and to bring to the notice of the polling officers any instance of false personation or other malpractice which may come to their knowledge as the election proceeds. Such agents shall be bound to obey any directions which the presiding officer shall give them for the purpose of keeping order; and no election shall be invalidated on the ground that the presiding officer has exceeded his powers in this respect.

27. The polling officer shall be provided with a list of the registered voters qualified to vote within the ward.

28. The votes shall be taken by means of voting papers.

29. A voter may either attend at the polling place and record his vote, or he may forward his vote to the polling officer, so that it may reach him before the hour fixed for the close of the poll.

30. Any voter wishing to obtain a voting paper beforehand may apply, not less than five clear days before the day fixed for the election, at the Municipal Office for a voting paper. The application shall be in writing, and shall bear the signature of the voter written with his own hand; it shall specify his address and his number on the register. A voting paper in the form appended to these rules, shall be at once forwarded to the voter by post, or by such other mode of conveyance as may be convenient.

31. The voter having received this voting paper may—

- (1) Return it by post, duly filled up, to the Municipal Office, in a closed cover marked "Voting paper—Ward No.—;" or
- (2) Present it himself at the polling place within the time fixed for the poll.

32. All voting papers received at the office in accordance with the first clause of the last rule shall be made over unopened to the polling officer to be opened by him publicly at the polling place within the hours fixed for the poll.

33. Should any cover received at the Municipal Office, and not marked as required by Rule 31, be found to contain a voting paper otherwise in order, such paper shall be immediately placed in a cover and sent to the polling officer to be dealt with according to Rule 32.

34. No duplicate voting papers shall be issued, but any voter, to whom a voting paper may have been forwarded under these rules, may nevertheless attend and vote in person at the polling place. In this case the original voting paper shall be considered as cancelled.

35. The voting papers sent out from the office under Rule 30 shall be printed on paper of a different colour from that used for papers to be furnished at the polling place. They shall bear the signature of the Chairman stamped upon them, and shall be numbered consecutively, and duplicates of them similarly numbered shall be kept in counterfoil.

36. Any voter who may present himself at the polling place to vote shall appear before a polling officer, who shall question him as to his name, address,

and number on the register, and after noting these facts in a voting paper (numbered consecutively), and in the counterfoil, shall hand over the voting paper to him.

37. The voter shall, if he can read and write, record his own vote on it, and shall present it to the presiding officer, who shall initial it, and shall enter the vote on the copy of the register made over to him under Rule 27.

38. If the voter be unable to read and write, his vote shall be recorded for him by an officer authorized by the Chairman; the paper shall then be returned to him for presentation to the presiding officer, who shall deal with it as directed in the preceding rule.

39. In all cases in which the voting paper is filled up in a language other than English, the name of the voter and of the person or persons for whom he votes shall be entered in English by an officer authorized by the Chairman.

40. If a voting paper received by post is not in order, the polling officer shall nevertheless receive and record the vote, at the same time recording the objection and separating the voting paper from those papers to which there is no objection.

41. If an objection, on the ground of personation, of non-registry or any other cause, be made to the polling officer in any case, the vote shall nevertheless be noted and separated as above, and the objections shall be recorded.

42. Any agent appointed by a candidate in accordance with Rule 26 may inspect any voting paper. He may, at any time up to the close of the poll, object in writing to the reception of any vote, stating the grounds of his objections, and he shall sign such statement.

43. If in any case the presiding officer shall find that a second voting paper is presented, purporting to be on account of a person whose vote has been already recorded, he shall proceed in the same manner as in the case mentioned in Rule 41.

44. At the close of the poll, the presiding officer shall transmit to the Chairman all objections, together with all the records relating to them. The Chairman, or, if he be prevented from attending, a Sub-Committee of Commissioners appointed by him, shall proceed on the next following day, not being a Sunday or holiday, to hear and determine such objections, and the decision shall be final.

45. At the close of the poll, the polling officer shall forward to the Chairman all the voting papers, arranged according to their consecutive numbers, in a packet duly sealed and secured.

46. As soon as may be after the decision of objections has been concluded, the Chairman shall publish, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and at the Municipal Office, the names of the person or persons in whose behalf votes have been recorded, and the number of votes given for each of them; and the candidates for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been given shall be declared to have been duly elected.

47. If the same person be a candidate for election in more than one ward, on his election for one ward he shall cease to be eligible in any other ward.

48. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall give a casting vote.

49. No election shall be invalidated on a point of form, provided that these rules have been substantially obeyed.

50. No election shall be invalidated on account of any irregularity whatever, unless it shall appear that that irregularity was such as materially to affect the result of the election.

51. No person in the employment or pay of the Municipality shall, directly or indirectly, engage in canvassing for votes, or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate, otherwise than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render the offender liable to dismissal.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

English and Vernacular.]

Register of Voters.

(Part I.)

(Rule 8.)

Ward No.

Serial number.	Name.	Residence.	Tax on property, Section 85 (a).	Tax on hold-ings, Section 85 (b).	Horse and carriage licences, Section 86 (a).	Water-rate, Section 86 (d).	Lighting rate, Section 86 (e).	Latrine rate, Section 86 (f).	Total paid during last year.	REMARKS.

Prepared by

Checked and examined by

{ Sub-Committee under Rule 16.

Superintendent.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

English and Vernacular.]

(Part II.)

(Rule 8.)

Register of Voters.

Ward No.

Serial number.	Name.	Residence.	Serial number in Part I in which the principal voter is registered.	Nature of special qualification under Rule 6.	REMARKS.

Prepared by

Checked and examined by

{ Sub-Committee under Rule 16.

Superintendent.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

RULE 14.

Nomination Paper.

WE, the undersigned registered voters of Ward No. _____, hereby nominate
 _____, resident of _____, in Ward No. _____,
 who is registered as qualified to vote
 as a candidate for election to be a Commissioner for the said Ward.

(Signatures) 1. _____ registered as No. _____ in the register of voters,
 2. _____ ditto " ditto.
 3. _____ ditto " ditto.
 4. _____ ditto " ditto.

I _____, resident of _____, in Ward No. _____,
 hereby consent to the above nomination.

(Signature) _____ Registered as No. _____ in the register of candidates.

Dated

Presented at the Municipal Office at

on the

Chairman or Vice-Chairman.